TOMMISSION AND FORWARI ING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. so Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour. Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.
REFER TO H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Pawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N.C., do. do.

W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Mice over J. A. Willard's store. Entrance corner of

filcess and Water Streets. ALEX. OLDHAM. STORLET & OUDHAM. GALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

nompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bad other Country Produce.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Bair Brushes, Paint Erusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, reth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. attention of Physicians is especially called to the of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner ent and Second Streets.

on\_Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all othrs engaged in the Turpentine business. of Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

TOMMISSION MERCHANT, ffers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale

Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per ie, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale. SMITH & McLAURIN.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO John Dawson, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

THOMAS W. PLAYER, TUSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

CTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMUIGTON, N. C. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

AUFRED ALDERMAN. NAPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all buriness in his line.
25-17

THOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass. Garden Seeds, unery, Patent Medicines, Sc. &c., corner of Front and et sts., immediately of posits Scaw's old stand Wilming-

MONTHACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is propried to take contracts in his line enstantly on hand, Lime, Cement, P. O., Robeson county, N. C. May 20-37-1y.

SION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water age, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. McRee, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. is, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.

NT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C. ET & JOHN C. BALLEY, PROPRIETORS, AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished w Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over-all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectu-

IE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. Cr. under the firm and of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of prices will be paid.

ey also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they eive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advanes made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

aving claims against said estate to present the same for ayment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this

FIGURE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator up on the estate of Moses T. Bordeaux, deceased, hereby offices all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement within the me prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DANIEL J. BORDEAUX, Administrator.
3-6t

THE PLANTATION 15 miles from Wilmington, on the road leading to Lillington, three miles from Marlboro ot, on the W. & W. R. R., belonging to the Subscriber, ntaining about 1,700 acres. There is a good dwelling and necessary out-houses attached. Any person wishing to chase can examine the premises. The above farm will sold at a sacrifice. Apply to DAVID E. BUNTING.

PLOUGH FACTORY. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located here, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacand keep constantly on hand the most complete suitable selection of the latest and most approved s of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the dif-Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS ON or POTATOE SCHAPERS. Also, new ground soil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used ree stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts t every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or y Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankreceived and promptly attended to. All letters aded to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.

PAINTS\_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD;

BBLS. A. No. 1. Mullets for sale by

Sept. 13-7-1wd-3tw\*

Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc; eed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. MULLETS-MULLETS.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1861. ₹ NO. 6.

#### For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and contains a large, commodious and contains a large rooms. don Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, dc. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The leastion possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS H. HARRIS.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasntly located a place as any in this country-in a good neighborkood-would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

#### Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority :- and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.] TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM L dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jall in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

G. W. MOORE.

AREWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches ar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J D. LUCAS. NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY. LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Buther ford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the short-

every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.-BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and

trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway

& Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis J. A. McKOY.

NEW WATER WHEEL GREAT INVENTION. public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861.

being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse quently all loss of power from such escape of water is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 71 feet of

only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water. being all that it requires for the performance of any amoun ure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted

to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or-der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or f will ell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from

competent persons who have seen the operation of his ME subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Evan I. Miller, ceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate come forward and make immediate payment, and those of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

Performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels. performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel JOHN BARDEN.

> DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; " dry assorted : Spanish Brown; 5 " Venetian Red; Linseed Oil;

5 " Lard Oil; Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sa
e and retail, by W. H. Lippitt,
Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by

OUR ARMY ORGANIZATIONS .- The late appointment of General Smith is understood to be in the " Provisional" army, although he will take rank with Beauregard in the division of the army on the Potomac. The appointments of "Generals" in the "Confederate' army are full, having reached the limitation of five general officers, provided by existing laws of the Confederate States. The distinction between the Provisional and Confederate, or regular organizations is, that the gbs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various former expires with the termination of the war. There former expires with the termination of the war. There is scarcely any distinction in the corps of the two armies, the Confederate organization being little more than a skeleton of appointments of regular officers, which may serve for the organization of a standing army at the close of the war .- Rich. Examiner.

THE PRODUCE BUSINESS IN MEMPHIS .- The Memphis Appeal of the 12th inst., says: We are still doing more business in produce in Me

#### [BY REQUEST.] From the Charleston Courier. The Expert of Coulon and other Preduce. To the Editors of the Charleston Courser:

"A Citiz n" expresses great surprise and horror that the idea of exporting cotton to Liverpool should be

entertained, while the blockade continues and our independence is unacknowledged by Great Britain. He supposes that it has been the "settled policy of the Confederate States to export not one bale of cotton un- the following extract-from a pamphlet "on American til our ports were opened." If this is really the policy of the country, when and

by whom was it settled? It is certainly the policy of South over the North is the part the former has taken of the Old World, with all its pride, its bigotry, and its Mr. Lincoln, but now is it our policy? He sees very in public affairs. Notwithstanding its numerical supeclearly that unless we sell, we cannot buy. That with an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men in the field, requiring arms, ammunition, blankets, clothing, and a thousand seventy-two) by Southern men. No Northern man has other necessaries, it would be far more easy to conquer us by stopping these supplies, than by meeting our brave | Presidents elected four times. Of thirty-three Presidefenders in fair fight and on equal terms. Hence he dents of the House of Representatives twenty-one were adopts the most effectual means of stopping our im- Southerners. Of seventy-seven Presidents of the Senports; be arrests our exports as well. At an enormous ate (Vice President of the Republic,) the South has France, he refuses to allow these countries to have a ambassadors. bale of our Southern cotton. We have told these Governments that this is an act of hostility to them; that roe, Madison, Patrick Henry, Clay, Marshall-men not it is ruinous to their manufacture and trade; that it en- less distinguished for their exalted character and noble dangers even their security, by depriving millions of qualities of heart than for their talents and intelligence. their subjects of the employment upon which they de- These men are not only an honor to their country and pend for their daily bread—bringing upon them the hor-rors of famine and revolution. Is this not true? Is are joined others as remarkable, but less known in Euthis not the policy of Lincoln, and the legitimate tend- rope-Calboun, Jackson, Randolph, Cabell, Maury, ency of that policy? How is it, then, that "A Citi- Pinckney, Lowndes and Taney. zen" supposes it can be the settled policy of the Conmeasure?

Mr. Lincoln apologises to foreign nations for the ments. blockade, and pleads the hard necessity of his condition. power? There are evils in trade like some in nature, that are cured by their very excess,

The perfection of "A Uitizen's" policy would be

cotton, and not suffer foreign countries to get a bale. Spain must be furnished too, though she generously protects our flag in her ports; for if we suffer the cotton to go to Spain, England will be supplied from Spanish ports. The effects of such a vast diminution in the supply of cotton are very easy to foresee. The price will rise rapidly in Europe. Upland Cotton, the average price of which is 6d., will go to 12d., perhaps 18d. Manufactured goods will rise in the same proportion. The consequences of such changes are of daily experience of infallible sequence, and are well known to every experienced merchant and thoughtful statesman. production of Cotton in all parts of the world will be greatly stimulated; the consumption of goods will be vasty reduced. Who can tell whether these two causes combining, may not gradually ameliorate, if they do not altogether avert the great evils we threaten to inflict. And to dispense, for a single year, with the American crop, what greater calamity could befall our country? What would our condition be when the succeeding year found us with two crops on hand, and our chief customers straining every nerve to emancipate themselves from dependence upon us, upon those who had thus endeavored to take them by a surprise, and cruelly, if not treacher-onsly, convert a great instrument of mutual good into an engine for the destruction of their prosperity and the overthrow of their Government. And on what pretence should we assume this hostile attitude towards England? Because she does not recognise our independence and sovereignty. Is it reasonable on our part to expect the recognition of foreign powers with such precipitate haste? We scarcely allow them time to judge of our ability to maintain our position; and they must determine this point first. Their recognition would cost them very dear if we failed, and it would be worth nothing to us. We know that failure is out of the question, but they do not; and it is no reproach to them that they do not. To us, recognition, under existing circumstances, is worth very little; far less, in our opinion, than the price we are likely to pay for it, if sought with too much avidity. We have no right to expect that England should go to war with the United States to raise the blockade for us; and, since our independence is to be achieved by the strength of our own arms alone, and victory over our enemies is sure to command recognition, why humiliate ourselves by sueing for it now, or invite the hostility of other nations by attempting coercive measures to procure it? We are so far from agreeing to the policy of "A Citizen," that we believe the wisest measure the country could adopt, if we had it in our power, would be to transfer the entire cotton crop to England to-morrow. Is it not plain that England would regard, with great favor, a people who had \$200,000,000 at their disposal, and were ready to invest the chief part of it in her manufactures, as soon as the blockade was raised? Could any argument more perthe recognition we are soliciting, and of an active interference on the part to open our ports? The effect of this measure, too, would be to preserve the monopoly of the English market to our planters; to discourage importations from India and other distant markets; to promote manufacturing industry, and to prepare the way, in the regular and uninterrupted consumption of the present crop, for those that are to follow; to lay broad and deep the foundation of that national greatness and prosperity for which we are preparing the way by our

### Brownlow Defines his Position.

In answer to charges that he had joined the Secessionists, Parson Brownlow indites an article for his Whig" of the 7th instant, from which we make the following extract:

As I am not a candidate for martyrdem, or imprisonment during the war, and as I have been overpowered, first, by the action of the State at the ballot box, and next by the military power of the State, I have determined to moderate my tone, to cease the course of war-fare I have waged, and to yield to the necessity upon us-a necessity none of us can avert. I have resolved to give my readers the news as I get it from the papers, and let them draw their own interences. I fought editorially, as long as I could accomplish anything by fighting, and in my retirement to a position of neutrality, I carry with me, my unchanged principles, and shall

cherish them to my latest hour in life! East Tennessee, with her Union majority of 20,000 voters, having failed to declare herself the State, when she could and ought to have done so; and the Federal with Federal troops. And any portion of the Union men of East Tennessee, who may be crazy enough to population accustomed to carry arms, and only too glad embark in either enterprise, and suffer utter ruin, as to use them; they have railways, and abundance of

advised such a course. advised such a course.

I have many old friends and co-laborers in the Union cause, dispersed throughout East Tennessee, who think that I ought weekly to pitch into the State and Confederate Governments, and into everything, and everybody connected with secession, regardless of cousequences;

best adapted for war.

The result is that thus far they have shown they can dispute every inch, and keep the invader always under the apprehension of being outflanked or driven back upon his own capital. Against all this it can only be said that the Northern States have the preponderance in the Union dispute every inch, and keep the invader always under the apprehension of being outflanked or driven back upon his own capital. Against all this it can only be said that the Northern States have the preponderance in Richmond until a day or two ago. and the more so, as I conduct the only Union paper in the Southern Confederacy. Not being impressed with any such sense of duty, I most respectfully decline the honors and hazards of so brave and independent a course. honors and hazards of so brave and independent a course.

And if there is any gentlemen in the Union ranks in this end of the State, who is desirous to try his hand in two countries at war with one another. But it is not. It will cheerfully yield him my position! But before it would be important if this were the ordinary case of two countries at war with one another. But it is not. The Northerners are engaged in the reduction of South
"I am delighted with the country I am in; it is with"I am delighted with the country I am in; it is with-

If I am not now understood, I am wholly incapable f expressing myself upon this question.

W. G. Brownlow.

The legitimate Princes and the despotic Courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and of expressing myself upon this question. Sept. 8th, 1861.

French Cpinions of the South. The New Orleans Propagateule Catholique contains

affairs," recently published in Paris: "The best proof of the intellectual superiority of the riority and the jealousy of its antagonist, the Presidential chair has been filled during forty-four years (out of been re-elected President. The South has had two expense, and at the risk of a war with England and furnished sixty-one. It has been the same in regard to

" To the South belongs Washington, Jefferson, Mon-

"To the eyes of whoever has examined it closely the federate States to contribute to the success of this South has nothing to envy in any nation in respect to civilization, right-mindedness, and elevation of senti

"The women of the South are tender mothers and We, on the contrary would declare to these we are seek- devoted wives. The Creoles are equal to the French ing to establish friendly relations with, that if Mr. ladies in exquisite grace, distinction, sensibility, gene-Lincoln removes or relaxes his blockade, we will rein- rosity, warmth of heart and ideas, with intelligence of state and reinforce it by an embargo conceived and im- all that is noble, beautiful and good. In the epidemics posed in a spirit of hostility. We will say to England that have ravaged the Southern coast, they have given to a people as brave, loyal and self-sacrificing as we a thousand proofs of inexhaustible charity, and selfare-recognize us, or we will starve your people; we denial, lavishing their cares without distinction of will bring famine into your land, stir up rebellion rank or color. And what is there so astonishing in among your people, and make the Queen he self tremble this similtude between the inhabitants of the South upon her throne. As a wise and prudent people, we and those of our country? Is not Louisiana of should first make sure that we have the power to inflict French extraction? Did not our religious troubles these injuries before we make the threat. Have we the take to the South thousands of families who were among the best of France? These families have taken root there, and their race has not degenerated. The race has preserved that-I know not what-of the that the planters should hold back the entire crop of French that never effaces itself. Hundreds of thousands could be taken from among the first of those States where those families of old blood could be counted, who think it an honor to recall the ties which bind them to the country of their ancestors. So the South loves France! Of all the nations of Europe ours is one with to part friends. whom they sympathize the most. There is not a family that does not have its children taught the French lan-

"France is, then, naturally called upon to pronounce herself in the quarrel, and to take part with the South.

Can the North Subjugate the South ? Were England at this moment to announce to the world its intention to make the speediest possible conquest of France, or were France to make the same declaration as to England, the world would laugh at the ceed seven to eight thousand. They are stationed part of water, and draw the strap up one hole—no; ed the boast. The world would grant that, supposing either people to be infatuated enough, and obstinate enough, it could inflict enormous and irreparable injuries on the other, but only at the cost of equal injuries to itself. The ball once started, Fortune might befriend this side or that; it might give to either great victories or periods of advantage; it might even place one eventually over the head of the other, but still only at a cost utterly out of proportion to the value of the miserable across the Atlantic, where the surviving half of an affete Federal Union has undertaken to reduce the other balf

to its Federal duties. We say that this is the case, but before we proceed step farther, it is necessary to observe that the case of the North Americans is in some important respects more difficult than ours would be. They are not so un- the invader? ited as we have always found ourselves in war. Their guage as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics and even military discipline. They are without soldiers, or officers to command and train them. Their revenue, at its 10th, we learn the following: best, before the war, was only just sufficient to meet the is to begin with, maimed by the loss of the seceders and the same evening, and it was reported that five more loss by the new taxes now imposed. American credit is not so good as British, nor is the

establishes special rules of probability for different local-ities. The one rule established by all American war-compliance. They were shut up in the Depot of the fare is that the advantage is on the side of defence.—
Our offensive operations always failed against fortified numbers of them climbed the enclosure and made their positions; against breastworks thrown up in a night; escape. The guard hunted them through the streets, against forests full of an invisible foe; against heat, and a number of shots were fired at such as refused to against the certainty that every step diminished the Fort Ellsworth was, however, effected. number, the strength and the munitions of our men, and increased those of the enemy. The present war might. ington. They have arrived at the point with a force already melting away, far short of the list on paper, terms. beaten with heat, hunger, thirst and a long march, and surprised on both flanks by the sudden outpourings of They are encamped on the heights outside. railways. While this has occurred in Virginia, almost within sight of Washington, a column of 8,000 Federalists, advancing against a force thrice their number, has met with the same fate, no doubt for much the same reasons, at Springfield, four or five hundred miles to the west-as if in order to warn the Northern States that what has happened is not accident, no result of peculiar circumstances or personal failure, but an inevitable rule.

There is but one enterprise which can be compared to this, and that is the First Napoleon's gigantic, but infatuated attempt upon Russia. That was a case of a down the flag, whereupon the steamer hoisted a white great political alliance, as grand as a Federal Union, flag and sent a squad aslore, who demanded to buy comprising the best, the wealthiest, and the most popu- some fish, saying that they were willing to pay for them, lous part, and the best soldiers of the continent of but the fish they would have anyhow. Of course they Europe, advancing into a territory, the sparse and poor population of which scarcely surpassed that of the inwading hoast. Winter might be the immediate cause, but it was also the apology of the tremendous rout that their business on the coast was not of a hostile nature, as I am individually concerned, I will not be a party to doubt that the Southern States are far more able to late members to Congress desired it to have remained. any mad scheme of rebellion, gotten up at this late day, defend every point, every position, every line in their or to any insane attempt to invade this end of the State territory, than the Russians were in theirs. They have fishermen.—Newbern Progress, 26th inst. mountainous ranges instead of steppes; they have a

best adapted for war.

what all Europe has done, is doing, and will still do .-

It is not "Old World" advice. It is not of the leaven that Washington and Franklin left it their mission to extirpate. It is the very latest and newest lessons of human affairs; much newer than steam, the electric telegraph or rifled cannon. Do the Northern States really belong to the New World, or are they only a bit tyranny, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic? The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them as many a son may say to his father, "Practice what you teach." Let the Northern States "accept the situation," as we did eighty years ago upon their own soil; as Austria did two years ago at Villafranca and Zu-

rich. Let them count the cost before they march forth the enemy, putting them to flight. to drive half a million armed men a thousand miles across their own country into the Gulf of Mexico .-Let them consider whether they can do what Napoleon could not do in the plenitude of his power, with many times their number, their stores, their credit, and above all their military skill and experience, his school of Generals and his suprly of veterans. What they propose to do and be is not only to be as good as the Southerners, or a little the better, but overwhelmingly superior. Are they? Is not this an overweening opinion of themselves? Can they drive the Southerners like a flock of sheep, smoke them out of their own nests like wasps,

them just look forward a little, and consider the proba- his finger barked by another. ble state of things next year, and the year after, and twenty years hence. Even we who sang songs of triumph in 1814 and 1815, felt that we and all Europe would have done much better to think what we were about in 1793. If a clear foresight show, that there must be two Federations, and that on no other footing will peace ever be made, it will be much better that it should come to pass after one year's war than he was so widely known and universally esteemed. after ten or twenty. It is as if the Union or two Unions

were the only alternative. As the war proceeds no man can tell what new powers and combinations may arise, and particularly how far the Western States will endure the taxes and financial obligations necessary for the wer. The advice we offer is only what the Americans have given to all the world. It is a hank of their own sider what they can do, and what neither they nor all the world can do. At present they are only giving a triumph to many a foe, for there is not a circle of old absolutist statesmen and diplomats who do not read the

A gentleman reached this city last evening, from Baltimore, which city he left on Saturday last. He reports that the statement was current that Gen. McClelan had been shot, and that Professor N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, had been sent for to visit him, and on refusing was imprisoned. Of the fact of Professor Smith's imprisonment, there was no doubt, though the alleged reason was simply rumor. The number of troops around Baltimore does not ex-

They will hear with at least respect, perhaps with dis-

appointment, that the North and the South have agreed

Latest News by Mail.

ton, and part at the Relay, and some at Franklin Square. The troops who come through from the North are in squads of twenty to thirty, for the purpose of filling up companies, etc. The whole number per week is not more than a few hundred. The people of Maryland, our informant declares, ask only for Beauregard and Johnston to protect them from

the forces around Washington. Let them cross the result. Now this is the case of the two Confederacies himself upon Baltimore, and the Marylanders will do the rest. The war feeling at the North is said to have generally subsided. Commerce is prostrated, and business at an end. In Pennsylvania particularly, the struggle between the war and the peace parties is very excited.

How long shall Maryland languish under the foot of The news from the South, he says, is conveyed over Border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to the river near Washington, by the wives of the tories protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, in- who have fled from Virginia, and are acting as Lincoln's cluding one closely beleagued position surrounded by police on the Maryland shore. These women are strangefoes or ill affected adherents. Speaking the same lan- ly allowed to communicate with their husbands and thus

post them with the Southern news. Richmond Enquirer, 26th inst.

By a gentleman who escaped from Alexandria on the The enemy had sent a fortifying party across Huntinterest of the debt likely to be incurred by two years ing Creek to the hill on the south side, known as Balof the war on its present scale. That revenue, however, lenger's Hill. One regiment was sent to sustain them

by the stoppage of traffic, so that it is questionable would follow.—The bill thus occupied is opposite to whether it will be possible to do more than repair that Fort Ellsworth, on Shuters Hill, Hunting Creek flowing between them. The crew of the Pensacola, which vessel was then at credit of a Federal Union in process of dissolution like- the Washington Navy Yard, had been ordered down to by to be equal to that of a united people. Lastly, war, garrison Fort Ellsworth till their vessel should be ready which changes in character according to circumstances, for them. To this the crew, four hundred in number,

hunger and thirst; against ever imminent flank attack; halt when challenged. The next day their removal to B. N. Lambert, Esq., of Alexandria, the owner of increased those of the enemy. The present war might, the brig Leni, recently seized in New York city, was for its incidents, be a chapter in our own disastrous informed by the authorities which robbed him that he wars on that soil. The Northerners have advanced could have his vessel if he would furnish the proof upon a fortified position, but a day's march from Wash- that he was "a loyal citizen." He answered that he was a Virginian, and had no use for the brig on other

> There are but few of the enemy's troops in the city The vessel-of-war Perry is anchored just below Alexandria .- Richmond Enquirer.

WHITE FLAG. - We learned from parties up on the train yesterday morning that some fishermen near Cape Lookout, having made a lucky haul of fish, raised a white flag, as their custom is, and the Federal blocka-

Government having failed to sustain the Union sentiment in East Tennessee, when it could and should have
been done, it is now too late to attempt either. So far
the rederate out to the indepted for the insertion
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that distribute to the rederate out the insertion
that was intended in kindness to carry out the wishes of
in the Paris journals last spring, of various friendly notices of the Confederate Government. He come highly
taking it back into the Union where a majority of her
recommended by our friends in Paris. He is about We are not apprised as to the effect produced on the

The report of the escape of Col. Thomas from Fort embark in either enterprise, and suffer utter ruin, as to use them; they have railways, and abundance of they are bound to do, shall not, when "the times of food and other necessaries of war. They are evidently it by information obtained in different quarters, and by these calamities be overpast," reflect on me for having superior in generalship, and in the social organization an alleged dispetch, said to have been sent by him, at a point outside of Virginia, to a friend in this city.-

JUSTICE TO HYDE COUNTY .- We are permitted to

copy the following extract from a letter of Maj. Ed. D. We are still doing more business in produce in Memphis than was done this time last year, when the St. Louis and Ohio boats were running. Our Chamber of Commerce is through daily during change hours. During the three days of the present week, 14,000 bushels of wheat were sold.—The market is very firm at a dollar a bushel for prime red. The supply is just now smaller than at any previous time supply is just now smaller than at any previous time were sold yesterday at 68 cents. Nearly 6,000 bushels of oais of corn have been sold during the week at an advance of five to seven cents a bushel. It is firm at 60 cents.

The was done this time last year, when the St. Louis and Ohio boats were running. Our Chamber of Commerce in the Hankee States.—Rich. Enq.

The Northerners are engaged in the reduction of Southerns in the Yankee States.—Rich. Enq.

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The Modeline which, in the finest county in the State. The whole is content to act on the defence out to dubt the finest county in the State. The whole is content to act on the defence out to dubt the finest county in the State. The whole is content to act on the defence out to dubt the finest county in the State. The Whole is content to act on the defence out doubt the finest county in the State. The whole is an important to act on the defence out doubt the finest county in the State. The Whole is an important to act on the defence out doubt

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance. charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

open combat, unarmed as I am, eleven States in arms | We are in a condition to offer advice. We can add the oath of allegiance. The people of Hyde proper are and in tull uniform. yankee bas as yet landed."-Fayetteville Observer. Another Account of the Battle of Barboursville.

The Knoxville Register, of Sunday, has the following n reference to a battle which took place at Barbours-

ville, Ky., last Thursday morning : Mr. P. S. Snyder, a private in Capt. Rowan's Comoany, the McGhee Invincibles, who was in the fight at Barboursville, on Thursday morning, and who arrived here yesterday, direct from our camp at Cumberland

Ford, communicates the following particulars. About 800 of our troops, under Col. Battle, with two or three companies of cavalry, were advancing on Barboursville, about daylight on Thursday morning, and were within a quarter of a mile of that place, at a bridge crossing a ravine, when a body of Lincolnites opened fire upon them. The fire was returned by two companies of Col. Battle's force, when our cavalry charged on

Lieut. Powell, of the Hawkins Boys, on our side, was killed, and J. F. Browder, of the McGhee Invincibles, was mortally wonn'ed. The loss on the side of the Lincolnites had not been fully ascertained, but a number of their dead, variously stated at from 30 to 60 were found upon the ground. I wo prisoners only were taken The Lincolnites, according to statements of persons in Barboursville, numbered only some four hundred men, and not 1800 as at first reported. Captain Rowan, who bravely led his men into the fight, narrowly escaped with his life, as he seemed to have been the target at which the enemy chiefly aimed. A lock of his hair was shot ferrit them like rabbits; and bag them like game? Let off, his sword belt cut in two by a ball, and the end of

The Register has the following also: Lieut. Robert D. Powell, who was killed in the late ngagement at Barboursville, was the late editor of the Rogersville Sentinel. He was in the Mexican war, and was a talented and brave man, and as amiable in his private relations as he was brave. His loss will cast a gloom over the community of Hawkins county, where We doubt not the Hawkins Boys, his brave comrades, will terribly avenge his death.

A REMEDY FOR TIGHT TIMES .- Pork forty dollars a barrel and other necessaries of life in proportion, if not more so! Whew! Something must be done, and we know of but one thing that can be done, for it is impossible to fill one's stomach at this rate. This present Cotton—a pipe of their own tobacco. Let them con- writer, when these lines are in print, will be over the bay crabbing, and Sunday he intends to go a fishing and give half he catches to the poor-and the other half -well he'll give them to the poor, too. But that is only a temporary expedient; there must be some perstory of their difficulties and reverses with a bitter smile. | manent relief.

In one of Cooper's novels he describes the method, on the prairies, of fighting fire with fire; and so we must fight tight times with tight times. In fact, we are indebted to another of Cooper's novels for a hint on this

Let, then, every reader go to some shoemaker, or saddler or some other worker in leather, but not all at once, or to the same shop, and there procure a leathern thong or strap of from twenty-eight to fifty-six inches in length—we have a friend who will need the last figure. at the beginning that is-with a buckle at one end and a row of holes, about an inch apart, at the other. On rising in the morning buckle the strap about you tight, just above the hips. At breakfast time, drink a glass the strap up one hole and drink a glass of water; this will prove an excellent breakfast. At lunch time look at a barrel of pork-the exercise of walking down to Commerce-street will be salutary—and take the strap up another hole. For dinner, if very hungry, smell of an empty bacon hogshead, and take up the strap another hole. Omit tea; but for supper-and late suppers are recommended under this regimen-unbuckle the strap and go to bed. It is surprising how little Potomac so as to prevent McClellan from throwing food you will find it "takes to do you" after practicing

Mobile Register and Advertiser.

SIGNS OF REACTION AT THE NORTH .- It is said that n portions of Pennsylvania the people positively refuse to have anything further to do with the war, and talk openly of rebellion against the Federal Government, hould it insist on prosecuting it. In Delaware, says a Northern Republican journal

there are almost as many Secessionists as anybody else. We also see it stated that the people of Belfast, Me., are greatly agitated by the arrival of a number of boxs in that city from Boston, containing muskets, cartridges and other munitions of war, which have gone into the hands of about two hundred men, who have openly proclaimed their disloyalty to the Government, and organized themselves into a company without any authority from the State, declaring it their object to resist any attempt made to draft any member in their ranks into military service and the payment of war taxes.

In Connecticut, the Legislature has found it necessary to pass an act for the suppression of secession meetings, and the latest Northern papers tell of a sheriff who had to ride over to a neighbouring town to haul down a secession flag, and that he required the aid of a considerable posse in order to accomplish the object.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH .- The following paragraphs from the Baltimore Sun, would go to show that the Yankees are in danger of the fate which they predicted for the South. Their crops are everywhere short. and they may experience famine a little sooner than their neighbors:

The Crops in New England .- Our New England exchanges bring us rather unfavorable reports of the crops in that section of the country. Both corn and potatoes are suffering for the want of rain. This is the general complaint in Maine, New Hampshire, and the Northern part of Massachusetts. There is not so much complaint from the drouth in Vermont, though the crops are not flourishing. The apple crop, it is stated, will be a complete failure in every section of New Eng-

Crops in the Northwest .- The Chicago Tribune says that advices received from all parts of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois concur in showing that the wheat crop this season "will not be nearly as good as was expected. We are told that along the Galena and Chicago Railroad and its branches the crop only thrushes out about ten bushels to the acre, while last year the yield was about 30 bushels. The same is partly true of the country along the lines of Rock Island and Burlington Railroads, and also through the centre of the State.-From Wisconsin and Iowa we hear the same story .- But taking the reports from all sections, there can scarcely be a doubt of great deficiency." A NOTABLE APPOINTMENT .-- Prince Polignat, of

France, has received an appointment upon Gen. Beauregard's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel .--He is a grandson of the famous Prince Polignac, who was imprisoned at Ham for his fidelity to Charles X .-He is reported to be in close communication with Louis Napoleon, and upon terms of intimaccy with Count Morny. It is to him we in indebted for the insertion thirty years old, and exceedingly plain and unpretending. His family has enjoyed the title of Prince for five hundred years .- Richmond Dispatch.

SUFFICIENCY OF PORK IN THE SOUTH .- The apprehensions of our people in regard to the deficiency of bacon in the future, are not well founded, if we can rely upon the statistics of the "hog crop" of the United States as given in the census report of 1850. According to that report, the fact appears (surprising, doubt-less, to many of our readers) that of the thirty millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand hogs raised in all the States and Territories of the United States, the Southern States, exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri, produced fifteen millions eight hundred and four thousand three hundred and fifty-three, or considerably more than one-half! The number of hogs in Kentucky is reported at 2.891,163 and in Missouri at 1,702,625.— So that with Kentucky and Missouri, the Southern

Where Mistakes are Made, and How.

We assure the Fayetteville Observer, that in the re mark to which it refers, we intended and could intend no reproach to the people or the military companies of Fayetteville or Cumberland County, who are beyond doubt at least as patriotic as any other in the State. If there be no officials there who could come within the limits of our remark, then, of course, our remark cannot apply to Fayetteville. For her companies in the service, Great Valley of the West, than even the gallant actions we have the highest admiration, and we are glad they of Bethel, Bull Run and Manassas have effected in the were in Virginia, since they, with others, did so much to East. illustrate the North Carolina name at Bethel. As for Captain Booth, and his companions in arms at the Ar- Hatterss. Well will the gain of thousands of small senal, we think we know what their choice would be arms, numbers of cannon, beaps of ammunition and

are right - not excepting those of Hyde county, or meagre array of guns captured at Hatteras. the mainland of that county at least, as testified to by They are as true as steel. Maj. Hall was Sheriff of our lie the main elements of success, and in their absence his official duties was forced to acquire a kind of expe- to disguise the fact that something has been wrong in traitors.

tinction. We fear that this state of the public mind that under General Garnett. has not been sufficiently realized or relied upon by pub- We fear that the retrograde movements seeming to

yourself to misconstruction, misrepresentation or abuse. | known to exist between them. Burning the flesh is generally regarded as unpleasant, and if carried too far may have bad consequences, resulting sometimes in death, yet in certain causes the actual sense, and with a curative object. Emollients had been tried, gentle irritation had failed, and really the actual tion. Our object, as we took occasion to explain inten- cessionists, and the worst of civil war is upon them. would save money by getting rid of some of the regions

We think-nay we know, that a pretty strong expression was elicited here and in the regions round about. If the other object, that of penetrating the cuticle and was also accomplished as successfully we will be well quit for our pains, even though well-paid parties may regard our editorial as "most unfortunate.'

Now upon mistake made by official parties and shared in by others for the want of proper examination, we may offer a few remarks :- The mistake is, that troops stationed on the frontier are there only for the that frontier, and not equally for the defence State, and that the expense incurred for against the people there resident, -by charged we do not as his own opinion that that is our only safe policy. mean put down in a book against them, but still regard. ed as an obligation incurred by them morally over and incurred by their fellow-citizens of other

Suppose a house is attacked, and the only mode by which that house can be entered is through the door, will not the inmates defend the door? In defending the door, are they not in reality defending the whole house? Are the persons who may be quartered in the hall more interested or less interested in the general defence than those quartered in the dining-room, or in the kitchen, or in the garret? If the outer door is forced; if its by Capt. Burr on behalf of the company. The speeches, approaches are left undefended, then all the inner doors both of presentation and acceptance, were more than

defend Manassas Junction so fiercely and triumphantly of ladies and citizens. simply for Manassas Junction's sake, or did they defend it for the sake of the Confederacy? Of course if an enemy is allowed to advance into a country, he car- the Confederate troops in Western Virginia have imries the hostile frontier with him. If, say, an enemy is paired their usefulness, however patriotic or gallant they enabled to make a successful lodgment upon the coast may have been personally. It may be questioned whethof North Carolina, then the interior becomes exposed er the history of the military movements on the Centralto ravages from a hostile frontier. If soldiers are called | Western line of the Kanawha exhibit as cordial a cofrom other parts of the State for coast defence, that is operation between Ex-Governors Wise and Floyd as no reason for jealousy, as though it arose out of special the friends of the cause and of these gentlemen could cident of geographical position makes the sea-coast the state of things explains the presence of General Wise in present military frontier, the front door, the assailable Richmond, and his withdrawal or retirement from ser- that

ousy, or the demagogueism that does not shrink from East. appealing to it, are equally to blame. Firmly met, it will always yield, not to opposition, but to reason. It will be conquered by the good sense and patriotism of the people themselves, who have and who can have no interest opposed to the common good.

We do trust that our rulers and politicians may hereafter realize the important fact that what is best to be done, is also most politic and will work best in practice, and that dignity can be better maintained by decision and firmness, than by circumlocution and form, and popularity of a more enduring kind secured by looking directly to the true and proper object, than by consulting local prejudices or either fearing or pandering to

Col. Lane's Regiment, the 28th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. We have already published a list of its officers and of the companies composing it. We learn that they present a fine appearance, and will no doubt acquit themselves well when called upon. This

THE PROMPTNESS AND ENERGY of the Missourians, now that they have taken the field in earnest, may well put to shame better equipped armies and better prepared people. From the time when the lawful Governor was thorities could muster were driven to the State line and even into Arkansas-when Lyon was indeed a roaring lion, and Zeigel thought that his "seal" must be placed upon the mouth of every man who dared to sympathize with the South,-from that time to this the change has been remarkable, and Carthage, and Oak Hill, and Lexington have done even more towards breaking the prestige and lowering the hopes of the Lincolnites in the

Well indeed has the gallant Price offsett the raid upon were the opportunity of active service presented to them. stores and much gold pay for the comparatively few The fact is, that the people in all parts of the State prisoners, small military stores and provisions, and

Mai. Hall, who is just the man to understand and be for North Carolina, save indirectly; but it does teach us understood by the farmers and planters of that county. the lesson that in cordial co-operation and good feeling county for a good many years, and in the discharge of lurk all the dangers of defeat and failure. It is useless | cago. rience that may be useful in dealing with spies or Western Virginia, that at no time has there been a full and fair and heartfelt co-operation and sympathy be-The names of the companies composing the regiments | tween the different Confederate commanders in that secrecently organized, as also the counties from which they tion. There would appear to have really been no concome, go far to show that the volunteering feeling is certed movements, or if the plans for movements were neither dying out in this State nor confined to any par- concerted, some hitch has always deranged the projectticular locality or part of the State. Some counties ed combinations. The Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill have been, so far, wanting to the full measure that might disasters were occasioned most probably by the causes have been expected of them, and up to which they will to which we have alluded, since communications were vet come, but no section exhibits such division or dis- not kept up between the force under Col. Pegram and

lie men, who have been rather too apt to ask first, What be inevitable now in Western Virginia, are only so from will be the effect of such or such a thing, what will the lack of active concert there. They might have aspeople in this place or that place or the other place sumed a different character under the inspiration of betthink of it, and second and subordinate to this first con- ter feeling, we must think. However, Gov. Wise has sideration-What will be its effect on the public service? withdrawn from that section, and he and Gov. Floyd need no longer be jealous of or unwilling to contribute to the It is necessary at times to startle men from this honor or glory of each other, and we do trust that all nseudo politic inertness, by showing them that the-we our commanders will remember how much the praise will not say game—we will say process,—may be carried which the world awards to Generals Johnston and a trifle too far. It is necessary to put an extreme case | Beauregard in connection with the battle of Manassas so as to elicit a true expression of opinion and force a and the movements preparatory to that engagement, is way through the outer cuticle of prejudice, preconception | enhanced by their cordial and generous conduct towards and routine, even although in putting this extreme case, each other, and how much the confidence now reposed in offering this extreme proposition, you may subject in them is due to the perfect harmony and good-feeling

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE cught to be sworn sisters; we fear that they are likely for a time to occupy cautery—the red-hot iron-- must be applied in a remedial | positions towards each other rather inconsistent with the

We have been kindly shown a letter received here cautery seemed absolutely called for, and if, in our arti- from a gentleman returned to Charleston from Nashville. cle of Friday last headed "Where are We?" we ap- There is no going farther North than that point. Kenplied it with a free hand, the circumstances must be our | tucky is in a perfect ferment. Every town and neighjustification, and we feel that they afford a full justifica- borhood in the State is divided into Unionists and Se-

article, was conservative, not destruct still for the Union, but that all the young men,—the souri river. We knew, as others must also have known, that fighting men are with us. The Confederates have poswhat we proposed could not be done by the people of session of the Nashville and Louisville R. R. to Elizaany part of a State without the consent of the whole bethtown, some 45 miles South of Louisville. They uthority have expressed the opinion that the State being rapidly fortified. Troops from East Tennessee. pouring into the Confederate camps in Kentucky, and numbers of Southern Kentuckians are joining them .--Gen. Zollicoffer commands the Confederate forces in the Southeast part of Kentucky, Gen. Pillow in the Southwest, while Gen. A. S. Johnston commands the whole. The only difficulty is about arms. The sentiment all over Tennessee (including East Tennessee,) is splendid. Every man in the State appears anxious and ready to fight. Indeed the applications of men to go into the war keep far ahead of the ability of the government to arm them. There will be no "backward movement" there. The fighting will no doubt be very hard, but the people of Tennessee have no doubt of the result, they only complain of the slowness of the Confederate government; they want to push ahead. The writer adds

> We notice by the Charleston papers of last week, that our young friend, H. C. Burr, formerly of this town, but for some time past resident in Charleston, has been chosen Captain of the Jackson Guard, a young but highly flourishing company, named in honor of the first Virginia martyr, the lamented Jackson, of

On the afternoon of Monday, the 23d, the company was presented, in Institute Hall, with a beautiful flag. The presentation on behalf of the ladies was made by Col. Stevens, and the receipt of the flag acknowledged usually eloquent, and in good taste. The Jackson Will not this apply to a State or a nation? Does it Guards were escorted by numbers of their fellow-soldiers, not apply to them every day? Did the Confederates and the presentation drew together a large assemblage

> It is to be feared that jealousies between leaders of vice in the Western portion of the State. It is more

> We learn that Col. S. L. Fremont has announced to the Committee of Safety, his withdrawal from the military service; this course being dictated by considerations of self-respect, arising out of causes known to the Committee, though not within its control. He had so far attended to no considerations save those connected with the defence of the coast and river front of this section. The works for this purpose are so far progressed, that, with the able Commanding General now in charge, little fear need be entertained of a successful defence against any attack. He now feels at liberty to retire from a position which he did not seek, but the duties of which he endeavored to discharge under difficulties of a most embarrassing character, although sustained therein by the confidence and co-operation of the Committee, and indeed, of the whole community. His services in a civil capacity to aid in completing the works already begun and projected, are freely at the

One of our citizens just returned from the North by a circuitous route from New York, gives us some interesting information verbally, and brings the New York a fugitive from his home, and the few men the State au- Herald and Tribune of the 19th, and the Cincinnati Commercial of the 23rd.

According to all he could see, such a thing as volunteering, or voluntary enlistment had ceased in New York, but eight or ten enlistments having taken place

Of course business is dull enough, and the more thoughtful anticipate " trouble " this winter, of a more serious kind even than that already experienced. That there will not be grave disturbances among the unemployed masses in the great Northern cities, is hardly to be expected. The large cutlays on U. S. Government account, alone keep things going for the present.

On the 18th, the sales of cotton in New York were nominal, not exceeding two handred to three hundred bales at 211/6 a 22 cts. for middling upland. One hundred barrels spirits turpentine were sold at \$1 20 per gallon. Common Rosin \$4 per bbl of 310 lbs. No. 1, But this does not yet wipe out or avenge Hatteras \$5, a \$5 50 per 280 lbs. Flour \$4 50 a \$5 50.

On the 22nd, corn was worth 27 cts. in Cincinnati and whisky 1334 cts. per gallen. Mess pork \$12 50 a \$13 00. Corn was worth 22 cents per bushel in Chi-

Our friend saw the fleet that left New York week before last, bound for the South ;-for Hampton Roads in the first case. He speaks of it as quite formidable in appearance and number of vessels. The talk in New York was that it was destined for Savannah, but of course that was only talk. Still there may be someother point on the Georgia Coast.

The Cincinnati Commercial under the date of Lexington, Sept. 22nd., has a correspondence which says It is full time that these things were considered. that four-fifths of the secession nembers of the Kentucky egislature have fled, and that John C. Breckinridge has also made his way to the Confederate lines. The same correspondent represents the affair at Barboursville Ky., as a "Union" victory.

Messrs. Morehead, Durret and Barr, political prisoners, recently seized in Kentucky, passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d, bound for Fort LaFayette. It appears that on the night of the 17th an Illinois regiment (the 19th) met with an accident, one hundred and forty-three miles west of Gincinnati, by the falling of a bridge, by which something like a hundred were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

The most important item I news from the North is the reported capture of Lexang on, Missouri, by Gen. be a comfortable neighbor to Tennessee or Virginia, for Price, of which there seems now to be very little doubt, it is even worse than Brownlow's section of Tennessee. as would appear by the following from the New York and little better than the Pan-Handle. On the North and Herald, which we find in the Richmond papers, being West the Ohio alone divides Kentucky from Abolition one day later then our dates via Cincinnati:

From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 24th. Important from Missourt-Capture of Lexington, Mo. by the Confederates.

Official infermation of the captere of Lexisgton, Mo., and the surrender of the gallant Col. Mulligan to the rebel for-ces of Gen. Price, reached the War Department yesterday; and as no contradiction of the report comes from any other quarter, we are unwillingly compelled to receive it as authentic. Gen. Prentiss has despatched to St. Louis a state said, only surrendered for want of water, without which his

According to our advices, his fortifications were erected river bluffs, at which point, as far as our intelligence ex

nouncement of the surrender, report the movements of re-inforcements to sustain Cel. Mulligan, both by land and the 15th inst., for the same point; but it appears none of their reinforcements arrived in time to save the garrison, It is said that the Cabinet expressed considerable sur prise and some indignation, that Gen. Fremont did not re

nforce Gen. Mulligan, as he has plenty of men at his com-Gen. Fremont is reported new as about to take the field in person against Gen. Price.

Gen. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels. The capture of Lexington includes the loss of 3500 of the best troops, who were sacrificed by neglect, the gain of all their small arms, artillery, ammunion and equipage, together with 3000 horses to the cause of

Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Cel. Mulligan at Lexington, says the Union loss was 37 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded. [Quite a likely tale.]

The whole thing is evidently mixed up, and unreliable as to details. Gen. Price had probably fifteen or six- any desire to control their choice in regard to their be, we do not pretend to conjecture. It is said that it and cotton field. "Mercator" says that shipping teen thousand men with him, commanded by himself, union with either of the Confederacies, or to subjugate and Gens. Rains and Reed. He had possession of the their State, or to hold their soil against their wishes. city of Lexington, and was forced to storm Mulligan's The presence of the Confederate troops in Kentucky is fortifications before the arrival of reinforcements to the required by the necessity of providing for the defence of latter from Jefferson City and Booneville. It would the Confederacy against invasion from Federal forces also seem that Gen. Sturgis and other Federal leaders now occupying a part of Kentucky, and making preparhad arrived at the North bank of the Missouri, with ations to carry on such invasion. The Confederate some six regiments, but could not cross, Gen. Price hav- troops shall be withdrawn from Kentucky as soon as ing seized the only boats there. Sundry boats from there shall be satisfactory evidence of the existence and St. Louis had also been despatched up the river to as execution of a like intention on the part of the United sist Mulligan, but came too late.

Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that t is quite probable that Gen. Price attacked the enemy their wishes. If they wish to join with the Confederate in their fortifications, it may be that our loss was heavy, States, then the appearance and aid of the Confederate heavier than theirs, who fought behind breast-works .- | troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the The greatest gain to Gen. Price's forces is in the arms, free and unbiassed expression of their will upon the subammunition, horses, and material of war captured from ject. If, on the contrary, which is not to be presumed, the enemy. Who Mulligan is does not appear. He is they desire to adhere to the United States and become

San Francisco, but seems to have come from Chicago. The N. Y. Herald, in a slap-dash editorial on the 19th, says: "If the English government and English cotton manufacturers and stock operators will only keep perfectly quiet, we will undertake, in two months from the present time, that our [Federal] army, with the military movements now in operation, will penetrate to the very centre of the cotton States, and supply them favoriteism for the East. It is simply because the ac- have desired. It is likely that the existence of this with all the cotton they want, say 4,000,000 bales, value two hundred millions of dollars." Rather big talking,

We are requested by Capt. R. G. Rankin, Quar The over-caution that shrinks from arousing this jeal- than probable that his future field of labor will be in the ter Master at this post, to return his thanks to those citizens who so kindly tendered drays and other means for assisting in transporting the baggage of the troops go against Dan's "grain." arriving here on Saturday and vesterday. He begs us to state that means are rapidly organizing, so as to enable him to command adequate transportation at all been making the following speech : times. Still another regiment is bourly expected, and until the means of transport are organized, he must rely upon the citizens to assist him in finding means for the transportation of baggage and provisions, and the conveyance of the sick .- Daily Journal, 30th ult.

> Drafting for the Federal Army was to have commenced in Iowa on the 23d, so says a Chicago dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, orders to that effect having been issued on Saturday, the 21st.

> THE Washington correspondent of the N. York Tri bune says that there will be no immediate advance by the Federal forces under Gen. McClellan. They will

On the first Wednesday in November, being the 6th Presidential electors.

The time for holding these important elections is the parties chosen, very much of the future success of the country may depend.

The usual machinery of parties seems to be out of gear, and yet some machinery must be used, or at least ought to be used, whereby public action can be concentrated and collisions and differences avoided, if possible.

only importance or difficulty connected with that mat- day, when out on a fishing excursion. ter arises out of the delicate health of President Davis, which changes the nature of the affair somewhat, and introduces incidentally the enquiry, not whether Mr. Stephens is our choice for Vice President, but whether he is, after Jefferson Davis, our first choice for President. With all respect for Mr. Stephens and his especial admirers, we must confess that this admits of some doubt. If we felt that it did not admit of this doubt, or if this state of things which we mention only to deplore, did not exist, we would be willing to join with any one and every one in seeking to have chosen electors pledged for Davis and Stephens. For our own part we are perfectly willing to abide by the course which may seem best, only asking for harmony-for but one electoral ticket, which will preclude the necessity of canvassing, and bring out a fuller expression at the polls.

We would respectfully solicit suggestions as to how this is to be done most conveniently, whether by county meetings or by a district convention or how. We shall thing in it. The affair may be destined for that or some be pleased to hear. The electoral districts will be the same as the congressional, we presume-how shall the electors for the State at large be brought into the field?

> And about Congress. How is that to be fixed up? How many candidates are we to have? Is it necessary that at this late day we should have a canvass and a contest? We ask advice-we solicit it before venturing to make any recommendation on our own responsibility, not that we are unwilling to take our share of responsibility, but that we really wish in this case, as in others, to know and reflect the will of the people.

It is much to be feared that Kentucky is in a very unhappy position, not only as regards herself but also her neighbors. Her Eastern limit borders upon Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and almost reaches to North Carolina. This section is too surely unsound to States, along a frontier of full six hundred miles, and the effect of this contact is deeply felt. The old Kentucky element, derived mainly from Virginia and North Carolina, comes in contact with Northern and foreign influences on nearly three sides. Louisville is a Northern city, indeed one might almost say a New England city, but for the large German, and not so large Irish population. So is Newport, so is Covington. On the East, nearer ment of the surrender, which reduced the loss on both sides considerably below the first reports. Col. Mulligan held to the Cumberland Gap, it is mountainous and has little at bravely for four days against immense odds; and, it is in common with the planting portion of the State, and hese circumstances weight heavily against the Statethey divide her people among themselves, and although coast, after a short trip to New York. a decided course at first might have concentrated State pride and State feeling sufficiently to have sustained that course whatever it might have been, it is evident such a pass as leaves little chance for any arbitration natural position of Kentucky as a Southern State, and those who desire the triumph of Lincolnism by force of Federal authority and with the help of the newly introduced influence which have gone near to overturning the power of old Kentucky feeling. In arms and equipments, and the means of obtaining them, the Federals bave the advantage. The enthusiasm and the determination and probably the superiority in numbers of fighting men, are on the side of the sympathisers with the Confederacy. The position of Kentucky seriously complicates what some of our exchanges call " the situation."

Department of the Army of the Confederate States of America, has assumed command of the forces in Ken-States. If the people of Kentucky wish to remain separate from both Confederacies, the South will respect not the notorious shoulder-hitter from New York and parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and where-

ever it may be waged. The presence of General Johnston seems to have in spired fresh confidence and infused new vigor into the military operations in the South West.

THE SOMEWHAT notorious Dan Rice, the hero of the horse opera," who pretended to be so good a Southern man, has turned another summersett, and recently declared himself at an Abolition meeting in Girard, Pa., to be still for war. We suppose Dan will be made a "Professor of Cavalry." It Dan should get down to South Carolina, there would be a smart " cropping of Rice," and the "ears" might suffer some, which would

In the same connection we may remark, that that quondam " friend of the South," George M. Dallas, has

been making the following speech:

The gates of Janus are expanded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; nene for soothing words of remonstrance. Fight we must; fight a l'outrance, those whom we have heretofore fostered and taught how to fight, drive them from their infatuated and parricidal purpose of destroying their own country; and pause only when that country, its Union and Constitution, are inaccessible to out-

Ne doubt, fellow-citizens, no doubt, this contest must lead to great effusion of blood, to vast expenditure, to alternations of victory and discomfiture, and to an immense aggregate of suffering. Such have been the consequences of civil war at all times and wherever they burst forth.

It must be confronted with a stern and steady gaze.—
Every sinew should be braced, and, if necessary, while the country is in peril, every heart in every bosom, every dollar in every purse, every drop in every vein, be held at its service.

attack the South with a "fire in the rear," which, it seems to us, could be best stopped by forcing them to defend themselves from a "fire" in the front.

They will and ought to do to rescue from insurgent violence the American Union, involving as it does the safty, order, liberty, and peace of countless millions, then will the shades of our venerated sires smile upon their sens, and we may look confidently to a just Heaven for success!

SAMUEL B. PATE, private in Capt. Guion's company day of the month, the people of the State will be called of Artillery, stationed at Fort Macon, was killed on the upon to choose ten members of Congress and twelve 28th ult., by the accidental discharge of a rifle in Lis own hands. He was acting as sentinel at the time, and came to an order with such force on the pavement as to ral blockade, and with all deference beg leave to distinct the reasons offered are incentions and near at hand. Upon the fitness and patriotism of fire the piece. As in the case of a deplorable accident at Fort Caswell, the cap had been removed, but, as we then, in accordance with request, warned our readers, there was always danger, on account of some of the detonating powder adhering.

We learn the above from the Newhern Progress, as also that a member of the Seventh Regiment was drown-So far as the Presidential electors are concerned, the ed near Carolina City, in the gale on Thursday or Fri-

> THE Forsythe, Ga., Journal, states the arrival at Savannah of an iron-clad Steamer from Liverpool, with 18 rifle cannon, 6,500 Enfield rifles, besides blankets, clothing, etc., for soldiers.

with sheet iron an inch thick, and is now the property of the Confederate States. Perhaps so, but that would not come up to the necessities of the case, or make her an iron-clad war vessel after the manner of the "Gloire" or the "Warrior," which are steel plated four inches

A SWEET SET .- The N. York Tribune, of the 19th, gives a list of speakers announced to hold forth at a meeting at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 20th. We give the names as follows: Daniel S. Dickinson, Horace Greely, Lucius Robinson, Washington Hunt. Senator [!] Andrew Johnson, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Olden. Joseph Holt, Leslie Combs, Thomas Francis Meagher, Senator Harris, Lyman Tremaine, Frederick A. Conkling, Robert J. Walker, and George D. Prentice, all arrayed to denounce and put down the "rebels."

The New York Herald says that the Schooner Fair Wind, of and from Fall River, bound to Baltimore in ballast, was captured as being partially owned in North Carolina, and brought into Baltimore on the 17th.

IT IS SAID that Gen. Fremont is to take the field himself in Missouri. He is very much censured by many Grant it—and what will follow? Mercator knows leading Lincolnites, and is at open feud with the Blairs.

A BOUT TWO WEEKS since six ballet girls were burned bands, and this, too, in mid-winter, which will to death at the Continental Theatre in Philadelphia, starvation upon the already badly paid operation and several others maimed for life. The dress of one, a Miss Gale, caught fire from the foot-lights, and she ran around distractedly, setting fire to the rest. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury-Nobody to blame.

The Memphis papers say that the available Federal forces up the river are distributed as follows: At St. Louis. 15,000; Cape Girardeau, Cairo and Bird's Point, 12,000; old Fort Jefferson (nine miles above Columbus), about 10.000. At Jefferson City, Missouri, there are paradises to desert wastes, would carry out their probably, also about 4,000. This is a sum total of fiftysix thousand men, probably not a low estimate of Lincoln's force on the Mississippi.

The Lincoln forces in Northern Missouri under Sturgis, Pope, Lane, and others added to those of Kanzas Montgomery, and a force at Booneville, may add some twelve to fifteen thousand to the summing up?

A telegraph from Beaufort, N. C., to the Charleston men had to maintain themselves for two days; but there has had its prejudices stirred up by demagogues. All Courier, under date of the 27th inst., says the British her five million people dependent upon American

> Themerchant ships Alliance and Gondar were there ready for sea. It is said that the British Consul, Mr. Bunch, was at Beaufort some days since and communithat long continued vacilation has brought things to cated with the Federal blockading vessels, in reference to these vessels as was supposed. The report was that but that of internicene between those who hold to the he demanded for them a free exit, which was not con-

> > Col. Bell's regiment, the 30th Volunteers, arrived here yesterday. They are a fine body of men, and will, we hope, receive every attention to their comforts that it is possible for our people to bestow. This is due to the troops from a distance even more than to those men of the regiments of Cols. Clingman and Bell espe- many wealthy merchants possessed of large bala cially, since they come under the mistaken but prevalent Banks and still larger Bank credits, who gladly inve notion in the Western part of the State, of the unhealthiness of this portion of North Carolina.

Daily Journal, 30th ult. OUR PICKETS on the Potomac line near Washington, have been drawn in and the main advance of the army tucky, and issued a proclamation setting forth that the fallen back to Fairfax Court House, the object of Confederate States have marched their troops into Ken- which movement the Richmond papers say will doubttucky with no hostile intention towards its people, nor less be made apparent hereafter. What that object may

rortends a general engagement.

FIVE CENTS POSTAGE STAMPS were to have been issued permit British bottoms to enter our ports and take vesterday, at Richmond. We trust they have been issued, and will soon be supplied to all the offices .-Prepayment, without stamps, is a great inconvenience. in fact, a very incomplete arrangement. The stamp is operation the cotton mills of Lowell, Lawrence, to be red-the design is the head of President Davis, and thereby furnish our loving Northern friends bread and the means to cut our throats? We tru with the words Five Cents printed on the lower margin. not. We have much more to say, but have alread, Daily Journal, 1st inst. tresspassed too far, and for the present will close.

IT IS SAID that Lincoln has accepted the services of a company from the Sandwich Islands, made up American residents and Kanakas.

The Abandoned Forts of North Carolina The following is the official letter from the Engineer-Chief in relation to the abandonment of Forts Oregon and Ocracoke, immediately after the capture of Fort Hatteras:

RALEIGH. N. C., Sept. 5th 1861.

Hon. Warren Winslow, Secretary of Military and Naval Department of North Carolina:

Sir: I have the honour to report my arrival here from my post, as constructing engineer of Fort Oregon.

We had nearly flushed that fort when the cannonading that the cannonading and have a second to the cannonading that the cannonading the cannon began at Hatteras; and hastened onward with our defea ces, having thirteen guns mounted, and one sea battery of five long 32-pounders completed at that time. We stopped the fugitives from Hatteras who came our

way, and put them in our ranks, until we numbered near three hundred men. We sent our provisions and munitions of war into the fort, made arrangements for water, and every officer and soldier seemed determined on a resolute de-fence until Saturday, the 31st of August. On that day came

At a council of war that day held, their influence preva-ed, and I could find but three officers—including myself who were willing to defend the post to the last extremity although I assured them all, as engineer of the fort, that i e held for a week at least with the means at our command, and thus give time for the power of the interior to come to our relief.

Disclaiming all imputations against any officer present, it seems to be my duty, as engineer of the post, to state explicitly that this evacuation of a strong fertress, just finished, just mounted with its armament, and not even threatened by the enemy, was not justified by any military necessity. Since my arrival here, I regret te learn that Fort Ocracoke has also been abandoned by its garrison.

This is the more extraordinary, as the post is almost im pregnable—it cannot be approached within five miles by the heavy whips of the enemy, and can only be attached by your regnable—it cannot be approached within five miles by the eavy ships of the enemy, and can only be attacked by vessels of light draft of water and ol inferior power.

Engineer-in-Chief, Fort Oregon, N. C. KEEP COTTON AT HOME.—The Cotton Factors of obile have joined their brethren in all the leading outhern cities in recommending Planters to keep their cotton at home until the blockade is raised. A Mobile contemporary very sensibly remarks: "We can per-

North Carolina Raiiroad, as is also Col. Clingman's.

Daily Journat, 2d inst.

Genore B. Singletar, of Pitt County, has been elected Colonel of the 27th volunteer regiment, nor where mentation and heart Newbern. The Progress speaks in high stationed near Newbern all the encominums bestowed upon him. He served in Mexico, and is every inch a gentleman and a soldier.

ONE WOLLD almost think that the Lincolnites had bouse at Baltimore, which kept thousands from starving, has been "suppressed," on the ground that it kept them and in the Southern Confederacy to sustain the policy of the Government in holding on the effect that General Beauregard died at New Orthorn Station of the swamp on time side of the were ordered consideration of State and of patriotism which kept thousands from starving, has been "suppressed," on the ground that it kept them and in the Southern Confederacy to sustain the policy of the Government in holding on to the effect to make any arrangement, nor even exchange, we think they ought to make any arrangement, nor even exchange, we think they ought to make provision for the support of the men they keep

Mexico, and is every inch a gentleman and a soldier.

ONE WOLLD almost think that the Lincolnites had be designs upon us in a peculiar way, as though they want at the bedies of they were otherwise as the bodies of they have a designs upon us in a peculiar way, as though they want at the policy of the Government in holding on to the stard, and under-carring the other alternative of enlisting of the Grovernment in the field in force at Lexing the other alternative of enlisting of the Government in the field in force at Lexing the other alternative of enlisting of the Government in the field in force at Lexing the other alternative of the Market of the William and the other alternative of the Market of the William and the other alternative of th

Export of Cotton and other Product To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury :

We have carefully perused Mercator in your issu the 23rd inst., upon the exportation of cotton from Southern Confederacy during the existence of the P. The reasons offered are ingenious and plausible, but will endeavor to show that they are more ad captan than real. Mercator assumes that by the blockade Lincoln's policy is to prohibit the exportation of cot In our opinion the principal object of the blockade the Lincoln government is especially directed agr the importation of those articles that we stand m need of, viz: blankets, woollens, cloths, coffee, tea a large number of other articles that we have past colonial vassalage to the North been in the of receiving via Philadelphia, New York and Boston Instead of refusing to allow England and France "

have a bale of our cotton," we feel perfectly satis that the Federal government would be delighted to to all foreign governments, "your ships are at life to enter in ballast the cotton ports, to load with carry of cotton." The New York Herald, the leading The paper alluded to says that the Steamer is encased of the Northern Government, has again and again mated that the ministers to the Courts of St. James an Versailles have been instructed to assure those gove ments that at the proper time they shall have what ton they want. Mercator asks when and by whom w the policy of the country settled, that not one bale We reply, emphatically, by the people, from Virginia Texas—the people who achieved Secession in defian of, and in opposition to, their former leaders, the pr cians and statesmen, who, in the late session of gress, have expressed no opinion on this point, but yet to learn that the people have determined that no bale of cotton shall leave our limits until our Gor ment is recognized as an independent nation by the powers of Europe. "Cotton is King," and will maintain his suprema if his subjects are only true to themselves. If the

culars of the cotton factors in all our seaports, re-

mending to the planters to keep their cotton at ho did not contain the implied meaning that the cotton not to be exported until peace is established or the bl ade removed, then we and many others have much understood it. Again, Mercator says, "the effect such a vast diminution in the supply of cotton, (viz. non-exportation,) are very easy to foresee." "The pr will rise rapidly in Europe. Upland cotton, the aver orice of which is 6d., will go to 12d., and perhaps Manufactured goods will rise in the same proporti well as we do, that the cotton lords of Manchester at once commence working short time, dischare Britain, to be followed by riot and bloodshed. Fra calamities, which we should heartily deplore, but which we cannot be held responsible. ernment alone would be to blame. Why does Eng hesitate in acknowledging our government? Fer the Lincoln government? By no means -- but Palmerston, who has been in office so long that he not part with power as long as he has life, fears the natics of Exeter Hall, (the noble compers of our ] Republican brethren)-who, not satisfied with turn the lovely islands of the Carribbean sea from terre sade against slave labor by making our own fair S a howling wilderness. But this can never be acc plished so long as we are true to ourselves. The feel against our peculiar institution is, if possible, stran both in Britain and France than at the North. cator further says, "should Europe continue to dispe for a single year with the American crop, what great calamity could befall our country?" We admit such an event would entail heavy loss and suffering on our people, but nothing comparatively to what rope herself would suffer. "Mercator," merchant as nem de plume implies, knows that Great Britain, w dispense with cotton for one single year-her existence as a government would cease. Where else but from the cotton fields of the South can she obtain cotton where with to feed her operatives? Has not her government her cotton supply associations, for the past thirty years been making superhuman exertions to stimulate the pro duction of cotton in India, Africa, South America and the West Indies, to free herself from the necessity buying the slave grown cotton of the South? But ! efforts have proved fruitless and ever will. God, in his infinite wisdom, has blessed the people of the South with a climate, a soil, and a system of labor, that exists

What has been the result?—failure, disastrous failure We doubt not that there are in all of the Cotton nor heavily in Cotton, with the present wide margin profit between the price of this staple in our coun and Great Britain. But are we to surrender what w perhaps erroneously esteem high vantage ground for the benefit of individual interest? We for one say emph ically no. We believe the sentiment of the people the entire cotton region is, that sooner than one ba cotton shall leave our shore before our independence been acknowledged by the European powers, and government recognized as one of the family of na the torch should be applied to every gin-house, barr cur cotton to England would be the wisest course adopt. What! send our cotton to England, or rathe Great Britain what she needs for her wants, and passant, leave the trifling amount of a million of ball at St. Johns. N. B., Halifax, &c., and from these point re-shipped to New York and Boston, to start into ac

Has not the sagacious, the far-seeing Emperor of the

French spent millions in Algeria to render France

dependence of this country in her supply of Cotton?

THE MISSION TO EUROPE.—We are advised that the appointment have been definitely made by the Presiden of Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia, and Hon. Joh Slidell, of Louisiana, as Ministers, or Commissione respectively, to the Courts of England and France, at that these gentlemen will immediately take their depa ture for Europe, probably commencing their journey day. In order to insure the safety of their passage it has been settled that they will proceed by the way Tampico, Mexico.—Richmond Examiner 28th init.

Telegraphic Communication RICHMON D, September 26 .- The Telegraphic lin are now open to Bumiries, Brook's Station, Acqui Creek, West Point, Williamburg, Yorktown, Strasburg
Fairfax Station, Fairfax C. H., and Falls Church.
J. R. DOWELL, General Superintendent

THE ARMAMENT OF FORT PICKENS .- The New You It is not at all surprising that the rebels at Pensacola of ot attack Fort Pickens. Besides the sand batteries which the Union troops have erected on Santa Rosa Island, the bas mountains of the santa Rosa Island, the santa Rosa I

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.—We learn that go lemen in this community, and at several other poll in the State, are engaged in forming a company to b composed of men over forty-five years of age, for service on our coast. The members of the company are to ser without pay, but to be supported, of course, by the State Gen. Walter Gwynn, we understand, will command t company.—R. Standard.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from a gentleman wharrived in our city Sunday morning by the Northeastern Boad, that the non-arrival at Florence on Friday afternoof the train of cars due from Wilmington, was owing to a condens. gineer saw the tree fall, but it was so little in advance the train, that he was unable to diminish materially appeal the train had a supplementation of the supplementation of the train had a supplementation of the supp cannot be shipped on account of the blockade, and without the facilities of shipment there can be no market to

Cane Creek Rifles, Capt. F. R. Blake. Piggah Guards, Capt. G. W. Howell. Black Mountain Volunteers, Capt. G. M. Roberts.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Burgwynn, Jr. Major Abner B. Carmichael. A. A. Jeff Davis Mountain Rifles, Capt. McMillan. Waxhaw Jackson Guards, Capt. A. N. Steele. Wilkes Volunteers, Capt. A. H. Horlton. - Wake Guards, Capt. O. fland. - Chatham Independents, Capt. W. S. Bebster. - Carolina Mountaineers, Capt. N. P. Rankin. -Carolina Mountaineers, Capt. N. F. Rankin.
-Chatham Boys, Capt. W. S. McClean.
-Moore county Independents, Capt. W. P. Martin.
-Caldwell Guards, Capt. W. A. White.
-Pe Dee Wild Cats, Capt. J. E. Carraway.

The following regiments have been organized: h Regiment— Goldsboro' Rifles, Capt. M. D. Craton. Guilford Greys, Capt. Sloan. N. C. Guards, Capt. Whitfield, nckahoe Braves, Capt. Wooten, Marlbore' Guards, Capt. Morrill Perquimans Beauregards, Capt. Nixon, Orange Guards, Capt. Webb, Pitt Volunteers, Capt. Singletary, Southern Rights Infantry, Capt. Ward, Saulston Volunteers, Capt. Borden.

th-Celonel James H. Lane. Col. Thos. L. Lowe. or Richard E. Reeves. Surry Regulators, Capt. Norman. Gaston Invincibles, Capt. Edwards. South Fork Farmers, Capt. Lowet. Yankee Hunters, Capt. Montgomery Montgomery Greys, Capt. Barringer. uards of Independence, Capt. Martin. Cleaveland Regulators, Capt. Wright. Yadkin Stars, Capt. Spear. Stanly Guard, Capt. Moody.

Cherokee Guards, Capt. Walker. ancey Guards, Capt. Creasman. ald Mountain Tigers, Capt, Lowry. laywood Fire Shooters, Capt. Rogers. ckson Avengers, Capt. Enloe. Yancey Tigers, Capt. Chandlers. be Guards, Capt. Vance Mitchell Rifles, Capt. Blalock.

th Regiment-This Regiment elected Field Officers on Cov. Rell of Texas.

Cel. Gen. W. Draughon, of Fayetteville. Capt. Kell, of Mecklenburg. Nat. Macon Guards, Capt. Drake. Brunswick Double Quicks, Capt. Green. Neuse River Guards, Capt. Grissow. Duplin Turpentine Boys, Capt. McMillan. partan Band, Capt. Pitt. ranville Rangers, Capt. Taylor. oore county Rifles, Capt. Swann. lies Guard, Capt. Arrington. ecklenburg Beauregards, Capt. Kell.

C. Holmes' company of Sampson formerly be Tenth Regiment, in which there were eleven es, and from which it is now transferred to the th. 29th and 30th Regiments elect Field officers to-

The Field Officers were announced on Wednesday. mies composing the regiment: Col D G Fowle.

States. Flippo's Cempany; Capt. Jordan's Company; Yeates Company; Capt. Jones' Company; Captain's Company; Capt. Fowle's Company; Capt. Betts' y; Capt. Liles' Company; Capt. Wheatley's Com-

ave full accounts of the situation in Western Virgi-of the circumstances under which it is supposed Gen. was ordered to report in Richmond, where he arrived

en on the summit of the Big Sewell. Gen. Wise Legion, about 1,700 strong, encamped n slope of the Big Sewell, between Dixon's rals commenced entreaching, Gen. Floyd Westhe summit, Gen. Wise between Dixon's and

is brigade to Meadow Bluff, being under the impres-at the enemy was 15,000 strong, and also threatened ness road.

d ordered Gen. Wise to prepare to follow him s rear, which order Gen. Wise failed to execute

h. Gen. Wise addressed his troops, stating that had never once retreated but in obedience to ders; that the enemy were said to be 15,000 the did not believe they were as many, but if be thought he could, and was resolved to make at position; that his men must expect to be at-all sides and for successive days, and that all to abide the issue, on stepping ford be sent to Meadow Bluff.
th. or 21st, Gen. Lee arrived in General Floyd's ordered Gen. Wise, if he could do so safely, to

n. Wise invited General Lee to judge for himation till further orders.
d, the enemy occupied the Big Sewell, and skirgan, and was continued till the evening of the

egion, by the arrival of five companies of inone of artiflery, was, by the 23d, reinforced to 9

illed and three wounded. been made out to amount to between 5,000 and

ree thousand reinforcements had been ascer-the 26th, to have reached Gauley bridge. known of the direction or number of the of the enemy's force. Lee, it is said, could not be forced from his posi-

easily moved, by a demonstration, Eastward, on

ence, indicates speedy and decisive action. At Fairtation, on Saturday, great activity was reported in the ments of our troops. Rations for three days had been lied to many of the regiments. A letter from a portion nes, in the neighborhood of the river, gives the prosan immediate opening of the fire of one of our most tant batteries-the locality and power of which will und out in good time. Saturday evening accounts were received in the city,

is actually evening accounts were received in the only is made by a letter from a regimental officer, that our es were in possession of Chain Bridge. The report, gh very direct, needs confirmation. A dispatch from Johnston, received on Saturday at the War Department, makes no mention of our occupation of the bridge. Richmond Examiner, 30th ult.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. ABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CON-CY BY SPAIN. - Washington, Sept. 18 .- There reasons for believing that the Spanish govreally in possession of instructions to recognize is contingent upon another defeat of the Union s not clear. That the Spanish government naturertains an unkind feeling towards the governthe United States is an easy matter to underaccount of the Ostend manifesto, but when it ered that the authors of that piratical docuthe leaders of the present rebellion, it is strange should so much admire them as to desire to Cuba. That something is going on in the Spandom, of a mysterious character, is evident from that to-night the Spanish Minister gave a din-

From the New York Herald, Sept. 18.
The Recent Seizure of Vessels and Southern Property.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The following list will show the number of vessels seized and the amount of property libelled by the authorities here.

The amount is upwards of \$500,000: September 3, 1861.—A package, marked A. B., in the Park Bank, containing certificates of deposit for \$42,405 82, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. September 3.—Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-September 5.—Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents in American Exchange Bank, belonging to citizens in Confederate States.

September 5.—Trotting mare Flora Temple, belonging to Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore. Mare bonded in twice her value, and discharged Sept. 7.

September 7.—September 7.

September 7.—Seven hundred and seven casks of lime, enemy's property, in store No. 4 Washington street.

September 5.—\$12,000 belonging to the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company, and in the hands of Crocheron, Livingston & Co.
September 6 — Trunk and contents belonging to Leroy M. Wiley, in Bank of the State of New York. September 6.—3,000 bags of coffee, enemy's property, imported in ship Anna Bowen, and stored at 206 South st.
September 7.—Bonds, stocks, &c., in the control of the

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, belonging to citizens of the seceded or Confederate States. September 7 -300 casks of wine, enemy's property. September 7 -Bonds, stock, scrip, in the control of the Bank of the Republic, belonging to citizens of the se-

ceded or Confederate States.
September 7.—Bonds, &c., &c., in Chemical Bank, belonging to citizens of seceded States. September 7.—Bonds, stock, &c., belonging to A. R. Taft, J. Filor, Wm. H. Wall and other citizens of Confederate States, in hands of R. L. Maitland & Co., No. 63 Beaver September 7.—Bonds and other property belonging to Lt. Harsteine, late U. S. Navy, and now in the service of the Confederate States, in hands of the Pennsylvania Coal

Company, No. 111 Broadway. Sept. 11.—\$30,000 in hands of Peter Campbell & Co., belonging to John K. Milner, now in Fort Lafayette. September 12.—\$8.040 in Union Bank, enemy's property. September 12.—Bonds, &c., belonging to Mr. L. Smith and other citizens of the second States, in hands of the St. Nicholas Insurance Co.

September 12.—Bonds, &c., belonging to Mr. L. Smith after a desperate fight on Wednesday. Gen. Prentiss has assumed command of the Federal troops in North Missouri, and started West on yesterday. He is now West of Brooksfield, and is cut off by the rebels, supportance Co. Confederate States, in the hands of the Great Western In-September 12.—Money. scrip, cotton, &c., in the hards of Brewer & Caldwell, belonging to citizens of Confederate

Sept. 13.-Money, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Brigham & Parsons.
Sept. 14.—Money, stock, &c., enemy's property, in hands of Duboise & Vanderwoort.
Sept. 14.—Money, stocks, &c., belonging to citizens of the second States, in hands of Trenholm, Bros. & Co.
September 14.—Money and other property, belonging to

N. E. Folger, of New Orleans, in hands of James Clarke & Co., of Hudson, New York. September 14—Money, &c., belonging to citizens of seceded States, in hands of Thomas Monahan.

The following are additional libels upon Southern proper-Upon money, stocks, bonds, dues, interest, &c., in hands eight prisoners by Gen. Sherman, charged with treason. of H. B. Cromwell & Co., 86 West street, belonging to citizens of the so-called Confederate States.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.
Upon moneys, bonds, &c., in hands of Hawkins, Logan & Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States Upon moneys, bonds, &c., in hands of Bowman & Murchison, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Upon money, bonds, &c., in hands of D. H. Frerich & Co., No. 47 Exchange Place, belonging to citizens of the

Confederate States. Money, bonds, &c., in the hands of R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Money, bonds, &c., in hands of Wm. P. Converse, Tyler

Money, bonds, &c., in hands of win. 1. Converse, 1910.
& Co., belonging to citizens of the Confederate States.

Money, bonds, &c., in hands of Lecesne, Freres & Co., or Charles Lecesne, No. 24 William street belonging to citizens he was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, and hoped the was on the eve of starting with the was on the eve of startin Money, stock, cotton, bonds, in hands of Caldwell & Cole-

completeness we re-produce them together with man, No. 80 Wall street, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States. Money, scrip, bonds, deposits, and all other property of whatever nature, in the control of the Merchants' Bank, city of New York, belonging to citizens of the Confederate

Tribute of Respect.

DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 20, 1861.

The Dialectic Society having with deep sorrow heard of the death of Capt. H. T. Brown, of Arkansas, who left us a short time ago, bearing with him the honors of the College and the affection of his fellow-members as well as of all with whom he associated, and who at the call of his country abandoned the attractions of home and enrolled his name among these noble patriots who first resolved to resist the reinforcements of 14,000 men on pressions of desnotism, and thus fell on the plains of the company is yet lacking to complete the affection of his fellow-members as well as of all with whom he associated, and who at the call of his country abandoned the attractions of home and enrolled his name among these noble patriots who first resolved to resist the call of the supplies of water, the reinforcements of 14,000 men oppressions of desnotism, and thus fell on the plains of the company of crossing in time. I am taking the field. DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 20, 1861. among these node patriots who has resolved to resist the off the supplies of water, the removements of 14,000 men oppressions of despotism, and thus fell on the plains of had no means of crossing in time. I am taking the field, with the gallantly leading his men to victory: Therefore, whereas, the Dialectic Society is called upon to mourn means of crossing in time. I am taking the field, and hope to destroy the enemy before or after a junction of McColloch's forces with those of Price's."

> dence, cannot but lament the early removal from a sphere wherein he gave promise of such distinguished usefulness, and of one to whose future career she could look with just ride and satisfaction. Resolved. That she offers her sympathies to the relatives

of the deceased, and while mingling her tears with theirs, would encourage them to submission to and reliance upon the will of Him who doeth all things well.

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, dated the 30th the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Raleigh Standard, deman, of the Louisville Courier, arrived there the pre the Arkansas papers and the Wilmington Journal, with re-F. M. CARTER, A. L. FITZGERALD, Com. quest for publication.

T. S. LINDSAY, ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.—The British

gun boat Steady, Com. Grant, from New York, which she left on the 21st inst., arrived off this Bar yesterday foremoon. She brought as passenger, Mr. Fullerton, were escorted to the Parish Prison by several companies of British Vice-Consul for Savannah, who has come up to this city. Soon after the gun boat was announced in the offing, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Robert Bunch, Esq., took a steamer and proceeded down to her, mont's authority to make purchases. Further accounts show that excessive prices have been paid, and no inspecwhere he remained several hours. The Steady has only called "Camp Defiance," on the 22d, and, after specting the ground, ordered Gen. Wise to main-specting the ground th sul, and will leave on her return to New York, from outside the Bar, this day, at two o'clock, carrying the Consular communications only.

The Steady is a propeller gun boat, of about 700 tons, armed with two 25 pounder Armstrong guns, one 68 and two 24 pounders. She is manned by sixty offiight of the 24th, Gen. Lee himself arrived with cers and men. She brings dates from New York to her ents and two guns, leaving Gen. Floyd with about and cavalry at Meadow Bluff. On the evening of we have been permitted to use.

we have been permitted to use.

Gen. Wise received orders to report immediately scretary of War, and started for kichmond. accompany Cel. Henningsen, Majors Duffield and Stannard, Farish and Breed, and Lieut. Wise.

Lee, including the Legion, had with him at Camp between 5,600 and 5,500 men, with eleven guns.—

In 1,500 men, with a rifle cannon, would reinforce the 26th. The position is one of extraordinary and taken place, confined to many the strings of the 23d Regiment of the Wise Legion. Lieut. Howell, of the wise Legion is the was at the bottom of the sea, and went with it. On both subjects they appear to be badly inartillery of the Wise Legion. Lieut. Howell, of with it. On both subjects they appear to be badly ined, Capt. Lewis severely wounded, one formed. The French war vessels which came up the Mississippi the other day brought direct news, received from the British vessel of war Solent, that on the 14th instant, the Sumter was coaling at Trinidad, one of the windward isles of the West Indies. The Solent had just come from Trinidad. We presume by this time the ubiquitous rebel craft is again on her trackless war-path. carrying terror and destruction before her. She is well worthy of the old partizan name she wears; now here. now there, going where she is least expected or desired es on the Potomac, the general tenor of which, so far may be permitted to publish them by the confines of fashionable lady, and like the latter, generally leaving an uppleasant remembrance behind her.

Richmond Examiner.

Some months since, Col. John Cunningham, of Chareston, South Carolina, offered to raise for the service of the Confederate Government a regiment, or, if need be, a brigade. The offer was promptly accepted, but Col. Cunningbam was informed that the War Department was just then unable to furnish arms. With a patriotism which cannot be too highly commended, Colonel Cunningham at once ordered arms from Europe at his Hessians had burnt Hawksville and Cloverport, on the Ohio own risk and expense. These arms have recently arrived. They are English Enfield rifles of the latest and most approved pattern. With this unsurpassed weapon, Colonel C. proposes to arm a regiment of picked men from various States of the Confederacy, and to give the group Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamatic form of the Louisville Courier, has escaped and arrived here to-day.

Bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamatic form of the Louisville Courier, has escaped and arrived here to-day. nt has taken the initiatory steps to recognize the government of the Confederate States. It is bester that the reports about the Captain-General that have been thrown out by the Spanish authorate feel the public pulse, and that the Spanish Minter of the Confederate States are states as a spanish authorate feel the public pulse, and that the Spanish Minter of the Confederate, and the Confederate, and the Confederate, and the Confederate, and to give the regiment to give the states of the Confederate, and to give the state Convention to meet at St. Louis on the lotton for the State Convention to meet at St. Louis on the Confederate States. It is bestatesman. In the formation of this regiment, Colonel Cunningham will be aided by Major W. L. Blanchard, of Kentucky, a gallant gentleman, who has in him the route for Richmond. A private dispatch from Bichmond states that Arnold the confederate States. and the weapons we have named, it will be no matter of | Harris has been released unconditionally. thern Confederacy in a few days. Whether this surprise if the "Calhoun Rifles" should establish for

Surprise if the "Calhoun Rifles" should establish for themselves the reputation of being, par excellence, the crack regiment of the entire Southern army.—Richmond Dispatch.

ONE FEDERAL STEAMER LOST.—The steamer that was so severely injured on Wednesday last by Captain Walker's Battery at Freestone point was the Resolute—the well-known thief of the Potomac. We are happy to be informed by a reliable gentleman, that she afterwards sunk from her injuries, while descending the Potomac Gentleman approach.

Very Latest

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1861.

The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges the complete victory of the Confederates at Lexington. Col. Mulligan commanded, with thirty-five hundred men, strongly entrenched. The Federal reinforcements were intercepted and driven back. The fight lasted several days,—from the 16th to the 21st. The situation of the Federals grew desperate daily. Sorties and skirmishes occurred constantly. The Home Guards were much disaffected, and first raised the white flag.

Finally the Federals held a council of war and decided to capitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional approach.

President Davis.—The information, on which was gan was wounded.

Governor Jackson arrived at Lexington on Saturday with based the paragraph which appeared in yesterday's Exbased the paragraph which appeared in yesterdy, was eraminer, relative to the health of his Excellency, was erroneous, as we have been credibly informed. The President has not been in better health than now for the past lident has not been in better health than now for the past

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

BICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29th, 1861-P. M. Mr. Philips and family of Alabama, have arrived here

Gen. Wise has also arrived here from Western Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 30, 1861. Mr. Magrow has been released on parole, Mr. Harris unconditionally. They were both made prisoners after the battle of Manassas, whilst looking for the body of Col.

> By the Southern and Western Lines. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1861.

This morning the Steamer Niagara and a sloop was off pass a L'Outre bar. A sloop was also off Southwest pass, one mile above the pilot Station. The Sloop-of-war Vincennes and steam gunboat Water Witch, were anchored outside the Southwest bar. The Governor of Louisiana issued orders to-day to en-The Governor of Louisiana issued orders to-day to enforce the militia law and drill every evening. Person refusing or evading the law are to be recorded on the black list as suspicious and enemies to the South.

No Home Guards are allowed, unless composed of foreigners or persons over age. Full authority to compel discipline is given to Court Martials. The efficers and men are the bring and arms as they have to bring such arms as they have.

evernor officially recommends the banks and insu rance offices to close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and other business at 3 o'clock, so that every one can attend drill. The fortifications and other military preparations are progressing vigorously.

QUINCEY, ILLINOIS, Sept. 23d, 1861.

The siege of Mulligan's forces at Lexington, Missouri, commenced on Thursday, 12th inst., and continued from day to day until Friday last at 5 o'clock, P. M., when the Union flag was hauled down.
The men fought for 59 hours without water, and had only 3 barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst. Their supply of water was obtained from the river, and had been cut off

tained that he will be captured. QUINCEY, ILL., Sept. 24, 1861. The communication with Gen. Prentiss is still cut off, and

nothing has been heard from him since yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28th, 1861.
Fort Sumter Anderson has assumed command in Kentucky. He says he comes to enforce, not make, laws, and will protect the property and lives of the people; that Kentucky has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors, and calls upon the people to rally to his standard. He has issued another proclamation, and says: "Understanding that apprehensions are entertained by citizens of the State, who have hitherto been opposed to the policy now adopted in the State, he gives notice that no Kentuckians will be ar September 14.—Money, &c., belonging to George Miles, John Garrett Gunther, enemy's property, in hands of John Young.

Tested who remain at home, attending to their business, and do not take part by action or speech against the authority of the General or State Governments, or hold correspondence of the Cot. 2. Respectively. with, or give aid to, their enemies."

The Louisville Journal of the 25th reports the arrest of

John C. Breckinridge is reported to have passed Mount Sterling on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the merning, going to-Upon money, stocks, scrip, bonds, &c., in hands of the Wards the Virginia line.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, belonging to Advices from Fortress Monroe to the 23d, state that Com. Stringham was on that day relieved by Capt. Goldsborough, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 23, 1861. Gen. Prentiss' dispatch announcing the surrender of Muligan, states the Federal loss at 87 killed and 140 wounded. The opponents of Fremont charge that he could have prevented the necessity of Muligan's surrender by sending

timely reinforcements. Advices received from St. Louis, by Frement's friends, however, state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was entirely impossible for him t that he would be able to dislodge the rebels from their

position at Lexington.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 30, 1861. Gen. Abbot H. Brisbane of the State forces, died on Sat urday last at Summerville. The British Gunboat "Steady" arrived here yesterday, with dispatches to the British Consul.

MOBILE, Oct. 1st, 1861. The St. Louis Democrat of 25th uit., says that Mulligan did not attack Gen. Price at Lexington. There was at St. Louis only 2200 troops at the time. The Confederates enment service, for our common defence.

the loss of a most worthy member,

Resolved, That the Society, though submitting in humble obedience to this afflicting dispensation of an All-wise Provoked and the society of the second of the seco and men. The Lexington army has been divided for that

The Steamer Clara Bell has been retaken by the Confederates, with thirty thousand dollars worth merchandize.
Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be 30,000 or

A telegram from Clarksville, Tennessee, dated the 30th ult., says that Judge Monroe and son, also McKee and Halvious day, as refugees from Louisville. Breckenridge, Clay and Preston, and other distinguished Kentuckians, had als escaped.

Jack Allen has joined Gen. Buckner, with three hundred

men; also Humphrey Marshall, with eight hundred men. Gen. Johnston's army is moving up the river from Columbus. "Somebody" will be "hurt."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30th, 1861.

citizen soldiers. New Orleans was out to see them. New York, Sept. 26th, 1861. Fremont having made an immediate requisition for \$500,000 for military stores, Gen. Ripley replies, denying Fre-

tion made of the goods purchased. Finally, Ripley says: Unless purchases are regulated and prices restricted, the appropriations made by Congress will be insufficient to NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1861.

Cotton quiet-sales of 500 bales at 214 a 214 cents per lb, for middling upland. WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 36, 1861. The Secretary of War forbids the drafting of troops. He relies on the popular love of the flag of the Union for men

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. \$0, 1861.

Passengers by to day's trains, report that Gerl. Buckner broke up the Union Camp in Owen county, Ky., of Saturday last, capturing four hundred and sixty stand of arms and camp equippage. The Unionists ran, and some Indianians. swam the river. Buckner is reported to have gone to Hopkinsville to disperse the Union camp there.
Smithland, Kentucky, was occupied by the Federal

forces on the 24th ult.

The Louisville Democrat of the 27th ult., says that John C. Breckinridge and Geo. B. Hodge were fifty niles above Richmond, Kentucky, with 2,800 men, drilling. Ex-Gov. Morehead, R. T. Durrett and M. W. Barr, had arrived at

Fort LaFayette.

Jas. B. Clay and W. G. Overton of the Louisville Courer, have been arrested. Minister Preston had escaped. L. B. Monroe, U.S. District Judge, and I. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State of Kentucky, have both resigned and arrived here yesterday, having made their escapeirom Louisville. They report that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly a housand stand of arms a few days ago, intended for the Union men. The Louisville Democrat of the same date says that the

bridges, constricted of barges, over the Ohio river at Paducah, had been completed, and the boats used for the purpose were sent to Cincinnati two weeks ago.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 25, 1861. Gen. Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening and assumed command of the Federal forces on yesterday.

Later. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1861.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the Union & American, of the 30th ult., says that Gen. Buckner is advancing on the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him. It is thought that he will reach Owensboro' on Monday night.
The same correspondent says that the advance guard of the army at Bowling Green moved forward on Monday ten miles beyond Green River. Rosseau is reported as retreat-

ing.
Teere is a report from Bowling Green to-day, that the river.

Gen. Buckner had blown up a lock on Green river. near

and arrived here to-day.

Bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclama

Very Latest

took the oath not to serve against the Confederacy. Mulli-

MESSES. EDITORS :- In your paper of te-day you draw they will soon be called upon to choose a Representative to the first Congress of the Confederate States under the Permanent Constitution, and ask an expression of opinion

so to the mode of bringing out a candidate. If it is possible, "a canvass and a contest" should be avoided, and I know of no better way than to send to the first Congress, him who has served us in the Provisional Congress, elected by the Convention, and serving in Congress until prestrated by disease. Mr. McDownLL has had an opportunity of learning something of the inside working of the Government, and of what has already been accomplished. The times demand pure and honest men-men of judgment, of stern integrity, and of high moral character. Mr. McDowell has these qualities, and has I believe, the full confidence of the people of the district. And if he will OF THEIR COTTON TO MARKET, UNTIL consent for his name to be used, it is believed that he will THE RIOCK ADE IS EXPRESSLY REMOVED have no opposition. September 30, 1861.

For the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS: Have you seen the new Militia Bill, the joint product it is said of the Adjutant-General and Committee of "War." I only want to call your attention to the extraordinary

feature presented in the first section. The concentration of the offices of "Major General, Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, and Chief of Ordnance," upon one poor man. Why did they not add Surgeon General, for if any officer is a per-

fect sinecure in this State, that one is the one. This placing so many duties upon one man, is simply to reduce, without economy, for there must be assistants in each department to do the duty, if there is any duty to be done, as in "time of war" we should think there would be. licy of our Confederacy. It reminds one of the old addage, "Jack at all trades and fit for none;" but this is not true of the Adjutant General, as an object, the cutting off exports. This is an incident we think, but we recken he is not a universal genius. We of his blockade, which he would, if he could, have gladly had always supposed that the Adjutant General was a steff avoided. He, in fact, expected at the time his blockade officer and had a Chief. How is the General commanding was instituted, that cotton would find its way North, in chief to watch over the conduct of his stoff and see that and that what was not needed there would be exported all perform their duties, if he is to watch over himself? \_ | to Europe from Northern ports. Disappointed in this, Again, if this is a good system, why not give us the benefit he contemplated the scheme indicated by the Factors' of its extension to regiments? Why not make the Colonels | Circular, that is, " to relieve the blockade at one or more of regiments, their own Adjutants, Quartermasters, Com-

missaries, &c. There should be no hesitation in carrying out a good principle. Let the Convention extend this plan to regiments, and let the Confederate Government have the ben-

Respectfully,

Editors of the Journal: DEAR SIRS :- In your paper of last Saturday, is an article from the Richmond Examiner, reflecting quite severely upon the character of the North Carolina Pilots. It is due to the Pilots of the Cape Fear River to say, that no class of men in the State are more loyal than they. By the war they have been deprived of their sole means of gaining a livelihood; and, being educated from youth almost wholly upon the water, they are less fitted for other pursuits than most other men; still they have sacrificed their all cheerfully, and without murmuring, for the common good.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of the inhabitants about Hatteras, it is fair to say, that those who oceasionally pilot vessels there are not strictly pilots, as they are here, where they have no other business, but devote their entire energies to their profession, and for the most part endeavor to sustain good and honest reputations.

As it is clearly for the interest of a commercial port like Wilmington to encourage skill, industry and honesty in their pilots, so they should not permit their characters to be injured by classing them among those who may be bribed to aid or assist the enemy in any manner. It is sufficient to say, that most of them are now serving in the army, some in Virginia, some on the coast defences, and many have

Resdectfully, Smithville, Sept. 30th, 1861

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1st., 1861. At a meeting, held at the Court House, of the members who volunteered in a Cavalry Corps. to the Confederate States for twelve months, for the defence of Wilmington and its vicinity, extending to the sea coast, John C. Heyer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thomas W. Player appointed Secretary. ointed Secretary.

By unanimous vote the Troop was called Howard Cavalry.

A resolution was offered by kobt Powell that an election be gone into for officers. Whereupon, Wm. C. Howard was unanimously elected Captain; David J. Southerland, 1st Lieut.; Thos. W. Player, 2d Lieut.; H. VonGlahn, 3d Lieut. Resolved, That the members present do take the oath required by the Confederate States of America, which was ione unanimously.

whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. HEYER, Chairman. T. W. PLAYER, Secretary.

[BY REQUEST.]

Export of Cotton

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier: . The object of " A Citizen " was-first, to ascertain the fact in regard to the ramor that an export of Cotton, on individual account, from the port of Charleston. was really intended; and, secondly, to direct public attention to the fact, if it was found to exist.

The reply of "Mercator," in The Mercury of the 23d, is, as I apprehend, an admission that, such an intention does exist; and if the communication of Mercator does not arrest public attention, nothing will .-The object of "A Citizen" has thus been accomplished. and a reply is perhaps superflous; but the positions of "Mercator" are so extraordinary that "A Citizen" cannot refrain from a word or two of comment.

" Mercator " asks when, and by whom was it settled as the "policy of the Confederate States to export not one bale of Cotton until our ports were opened?" I answer: first, the policy is settled by the existence of the war, that we are to send to the Enemy neither Cotton, or anything else. Who can be sure that the export of Cotton once begun, a portion at least will not find its way to the Enemy? If Mercator's policy is adopted, we are to encourage Cotton shipments; the more the better. Can any one doubt that New England would get her share as well as Old England? The New York Herald informs us that a brisk trade has been going on between Nova Scotia and our quandam brothers, in Naval Stores, shipped from North Carolina. And we know that Cotton has been imported from Liverpool into New York. If the export of Cotton is tolerated, what is to hinder that it should be sent to Liverpool on individual speculation for this very purpose? If such an object were known, Lincoln's fleet, instead of proving

an impediment, would encourage the enterprize.

"Mercator," I think, quite mistakes the policy of Lincoln, when he supposes that he desires to cut off Great Britain from her supply of cetton. This incident of the blockade is no more an object sought, than the other incident of the blockade, namely: the cutting off the supply of his own people. It was to cut off OUR supplies that the blockade was instituted, and, provided this can be accomplished, Lincoln would be well pleased to accommodate Great Britain and his own people by allowing our whole crop to pass out.

But "when and by whom," asks "Mercator," was our policy settled?" We answer, secondly, that the Congress of the Confederate States has forbidden cotton to be removed from any of the Confederate States except through their seaports. This enactment was a reply to the blockade. It meant that, as Lincoln had himself closed the seaports, the Confederate States would prevent the export of cotton altogether, by themselves cutting off all other

means of export. Thus, as I conceive, the policy of non-exportation has been settled by Congress itself. Congress may, perhaps, have desisted from legislative action, as to the sea ports, to avoid interfering with exceptional cases, such as might arise from disregard of the blockade by foreign vessels. If, for instance, a British vessel, which has already introduced supplies, should desire a return freight of Cotton, in my opinion, it might, under certain restriction, be permitted. this limitation, that the vessel asking the cargo should first have run the blockade, and have brought a cargo from abroad equal in value to the Cotton asked for, any possible abuse of the special privilege could scarcely exceed in injury, the benefit of the importation. The design of the legislation of the Confederate States has blade of which is nineteen inches long and weighs two 23 been certainly to withhold Cotton from those who wanted it, so long as they withheld from us supplies which we wanted.

But in reply to "Mercator's" inquiries, "how and when the policy was settled?" I would, lastly, refer to the expression of public opinion in the South, presented in various and manifold ways. What are the CIRCULARS we their bogus government over and above the genuine government, composed of the old and sof Spain, and particularly that class of men and particularly that class of men ght the Buchanan Government in its attempts of the Buchanan Government in its attempts.

Finally the Federals neid a council of war and decided to unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surjective from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitulate from her injuries, while descending the Pocapitula Savannah and Charleston? The circular issued by the lump exhibited to the Dahlonega " Signal Factors of Charleston," contains the following paragraphs, to wit: "It has been suggested that foreign Governments might interest themselves sufficiently to what affair. The parties present, and the points dissert, will serve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the parties present, and the points disserve for future consideration.

That the present is his attending physician.—

Dr. Cartwright returned to New Orleans several weeks since. President Davis, according to report, left the since. President Davis, according to report, left the patriotism and love of the Confederate States have patriotism and love of the common cause too near at their tender is accepted, will apply at my office.

Richmond Examiner, 1st inst:

The Lexington victory is immense.

Sept. 24th. 1861.

"We therefore recommend to our friends, the Cotton to the attention of the people of this district the fact, that Planters of this and other States, TO SEND NONE on a san Independent Candidate in the Third District, they will soon be called upon to choose a Representative OF THEIR COTTON TO MARKET, UNTIL for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States THE BLOCK ADE IS EXPRESSLY REMOVED under the Permanent Constitution. from all the ports of the Confederate States; but to make arrangements to store it carefully and properly,

under their own sheds and gin houses."

This was signed by all of the Factors of the city, and there was the same unanimity in Savannah, and the Cities of the Gult. Is this not a condemnation of the policy of partial exports? Does it not indignantly reect the idea that a relaxation of the blockade, as to exports merely, should lure any portion of our citizens into supplying others, while the blockade excludes from us our own supplies? The Factors of Charleston say to "the Planters of this and other States." and print it in large capitals, that they are to "SEND NONE THE BLOCKADE IS EXPRESSLY REMOVED

from all the ports of the Confederate States." It is not to be supposed, that the Factors meant to apply one rule to the Planters, and themselves act upon another!

The unqualified language of the Circular imposes The unqualified language of the Circular imposes a In Bladen county, at Rameth, on the 27th of August, Mrs. In Bladen county, at Rameth, on the 27th of August, Mrs. ANN BROWN, widow of Richard Brown, aged 89 years and tion might, as I have already said, be permitted in regard to vessels which had already run the blockade with full cargoes of foreign supplies. The Factors' Circular, unqualified as it is, seemed to

meet the approval of the planters, and, as it appeared, until lately, of the whole Southern people. "A Citizen," then had some ground for supposing that the "settled policy" of the Confederate States was since last report. There is a good demand for l Flour. Bacon 214, Super Flour \$5 50 to \$5 75. as he has stated. But "Mercator." one merchant, at least, does not

subscribe to this policy. He considers it as auxiliary to the policy of Lincoln, and therefore, not the true po-Lincoln's policy did not, as I have before stated, have

of the Southern ports, so as to permit exports from these," still, of course, excluding imports.

But "Mercator" thinks withholding our Cotton an indignity to England! He is eloquent on this head.

What is the indignity? We say to England, "you shall have our Cotton only on the terms you have hither to had it. Give us, as you have heretofore done, your manufactures, and we will furnish Cotton in exchange. But, except in the way of an exchange of commodities, we consider it our interest to hold on to our Cotton. It is our property, and we mean to deal with it as best suits our own interest." Is this an indignity? " Mercator," in the glow of his rhetoric, has lost sight of logic. How does he find a hostile demonstration in the exchange of commodities, (as England has it in her power to make it still), or England refusing this, we don't choose to trade at all? We say to England, " send us your goods and to that extent we will return you Cotton, but not one bale beyond. You have the power to open this trade to any extent, and to maintain your position as becomes a nation. Should we attempt it, it must be by stealth, and upon the miserable pitiful scale of smugglers, whose only safety is in their fleetness." It is then no more than an act of simple self-respect, that we should declare to England that if we should declare to England that if she wants our Cotton, she must come to us, and give us in return what we require.

"Mercator" considers that "we declare to those we are seeking friendly relations with, that if Mr. Lincoln removes or relaxes his blockade, we will reinstate and reinforce it by our embargo, conceived and imposed in a spirit of hostility." How gross the misapprehension! the blockade is "removed." the "embargo." as I terms it. ceases. If it is "relaxed:" or if, without relaxation, it is disregarded, so long as there is no law forbidding it, I am content that value for value should be returned, to the extent that our wants are supplied from abroad. So far, in my opinion, the policy already adopted extends. Whether the Government may not, in the future, find it expedient to press still further the power of Cotton, it is not now my purpose to discuss .-How far "Cotton is King" it may become necessary hereafter, to investigate; but for the present I confine myself to the policy already adopted.

At this time, at least, "Mercator" may rest assured that the "Queen's throne" is not threatened, nor are we flourishing "rebellion and famine" in the faces of the British people.

But " Mercator " fears that if we do not smuggle out a little Cotton to England, she may become independent of us, and learn to supply herself elsewhere. I think we may run this hazard; and I indulge the hope that, if the worst comes, we can do as well without England, as she can without us.

I have no such apprehensions, as to the changes of the course of trade, as seem to loom in the imagination of Mercator." But if the danger really exist, it will not be averted by the speculations of a few individuals on this side of the Atlantic, who will have to encounter not only the blockade, but the common sentiment of the

tion, that they may, perhaps, obtain our Cotton in the future, without action on their part; and thus protract the period of ultimate decision on their policy. "Mercator" thinks that if we could but transfer our crop of Cotton to England to-morrow, it would be the wisest policy we could adopt. That having \$200,000,000 worth of Cotton in England, with the knowledge that we would invest the chief part in her manufactories, as soon as the blockade was raised, would constitute the "most persuasive argument" in favor of "recognition, and of active interference to open our ports." Is the inducement stronger with the Cotton in hand, than without? England knows now, that all that is proposed by ' Mercator " would be hers, if she chose to take the action suggested, and she has the additional inducement to secure the Cotton. The superadded inducement surely does not weaken our position. Individuals might profit, no doubt, by the shipment

occasionally accrue to the community, but the same thing is true as to a shipment to New York. It might,

of Cotton, and temporary and partial advantages would

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice.

Feb. 15.

are needed now by our gallant Army." This is, really, the popular argument.

Now, according to my information, the banks in the

Confederate States have large balances due them in England. A single bank in this city is said to hold \$1,000,000. The banks in New Orleans must hold many millions. This exchange on England, easily procured, is far more than sufficient to pay for all supplies that are likely to run the blockade.

matter except as A CITIZEN. At a late hour last night, intelligence was received at the War Department that our lines of pickets along the Potomac had fallen back, and preparations made for action, should the enemy offer it. Our scouts had reported large

masses of the enemy moving on the Potomac. A general action was thought not unlikely, and to be indicated by the retirement of our outposts, the intelligence of which is positive.—Richmond Examiner, 30th ult.

BIT THE DUST AT LAST .- Among the killed by the Little Platte Bridge disaster was Barclay Coppie, of John Brown raid notoriety, together with five or six men with him, en route to join Montgomery's Kansas Oct. 1st, 1861.

WANTED, VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

MEN who are willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for the service of the Confederate States, for the defence of the

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce'F. D. Koonce, of

Sept. 18th, 1861. Wilmington District .- FOURTH ROUND. Oct. 12, 13—North East "
19, 20—Smithville "
26, 27—Sampson "
Nov. 2, 3—Wilmington, "
7, 8—Bladen " . Herring's Chapel Cokesbury. Front Street. Windsor. Elizabethtown. 10-Elizabeth .Queen's Town. 17—Onslow ..... 13, 24—Wilmington, .......Fifth Street. CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

At her residence, about 4 miles from town, on the 25th At her residence, about 4 miles from town, on the 25th inst., Mrs. RACHAEL PETTEWAY, aged about 45 years, wife of Mr. Jas. Petteway.

At the residence of Mrs. T. King, in Bladen county, September 17th, 1861, ASHWELL RIPLEY, infant son of James and Fanny King, aged one year.

On the 13th of Augusts, 1861, NANCY, daughter of Burrell Williamson and Ann R. Williamson, aged 3 years and 8 months.

#### COMMERCIAL.

4 months.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 30 .- We have no change to make

ROM the Subscriber on Sunday, the 15th inst., a ĤORSE MULE, sorrel color; main and tail rone color, partly shaved off. He is a little above the common size. A liberal reward will be given to any one delivering him to me, or giving me some information so that I can get him again. formation so that I can get him again.
SAMUEL SOUTHERLIN, giving me some in Duplin Roads, N. C. Oct. 2.

STRAYED OFF.

SEED RYE. IN lots to suit purchasers. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM. Oct. 2.

KNAPSACKS. HAVERSACKS, Gauntlets, Bits and Spurs, at WILSON'S. Oct. 2, 3t PISTOLS.

COLT'S NAVY, Smith & Wessons, Allen's and other celebrated makers, also Bifled Barrel Pistols, for sale at WILSON'S. Oct. 2, 3t OIL: OIL: MACHINERY, Lard, Train, Tanners and Neats foot Oil for sale by the Barrel or Gallon, by WILSON.

Oct. 2, 3t LEATHER! LEATHER: logic. How does he find a hostile demonstration in the declaration that trade shall be as it always has been, an exchange of commodities, (as England has it in her leather, for sale at WILSON'S. Oct. 2, 3t

> HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh Sept. 26th, 1861. General Order,

No. 16. I. All companies of twelve months volunteers offering their services after the 1st of October, are required to furnish their own arms, for which the State will pay.

II. Officers raising the companies are hereby authorized

reside for the use of their companies.

111. Should the above modes fail to furnish arms enough for any company, the Captain will receive authority to purchase on application to this office. By order of the Commander-in-chief. J. G. MARTIN. Oct. 1, 1861 3t. Adjutant General. FOR THE WAR. THE SUBSCRIBER is organizing a Company for the

te collect all the public arms in the counties in which they

JNO. L. CANTWELL. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4, 1861. SCHOOL BOOKS. WE HAVE A good supply on hand which will be sold for the Cash as these are no times to make bills and

War. Any person desirous of becoming a member will make application immediately at this place.

we have to pay Cash for all purchases upon delivery, at Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. MAPS OF VIRGINIA AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

A fresh supply just received, at
Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

BLANK BOOKS.—A large supply on hand and for sale, Sept. 23, 1861. at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. TNKS! INKS .- A quantity of the Blue, Red and Black article in various sizes. For sale at Sept. 23, 1861. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. THOSE CONFEDERATE SHIRTS are very much admired at BALDWIN'S.

Oct. 1. CILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, at BALDWIN'S.

NEGRO CLOTHING, NEGRO CLOTHING, NEGRO CLOTHING, at READY FOR FALL TRADE.

CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. only the blockade, but the common sentiment of the South.

South.

My objection is that such attempts will serve only to keep up the hopes, and expectations of the English nation of the English nation.

Purchases made in anticipation of limited supplies for cold weather enable us to offer a very desirable. stock, expressly for SUITS TO BE MADE TO MEASURE. IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BLACK GOODS, 33 Market street.

THE MILITIA LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA, PASSED at the Second Extra Session of the General As sembly, 1861. Price 15 cents per copy. For sale at Oct. 1. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS. FBONT STREET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors.

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind under some circumstances, result highly to our advantage. But the example in either case would be mischievous.

Of what avail would exports be without a return of supplies? Money, unless it can procure something in exchaege, is as useless as the jewel to the cock; a grain of corn was better. Let us hold our Cotton until we can get a quid pro quo.

But a new writer signed an "Old Shop-keeper" comband a large stock of rubber and leather belting lacing

WANTED,

VOLUNTEERS FOR CAVALRY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 25 or 30 men willing to volunteer in a Cavalry Corps for Confederate service for defence on the coast of North Carolina, for the term of twelve months. Apply immediately to

A. F. NEWKIRK. Wilmington, N. C. 18-tf-5-tf Sept. 26th, 1861

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA, your coun This subject admits of very many views. I have not attempted to exhaust it, and have already said much more than I intended. I have no intention to pursue the controversy, but turn it over into other hands. I have no personal interest or personal feeling in the matter except as

A UTIZEN.

accepted either for twelve months or during the war.

In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the

Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their

Col. Commanding

mporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to e rescue.

JAMES SINCLAIR,

AND committed to the Jail of New Hanover County, a negro man, aged about 25 years, who gives his name as "BOB GARY," and says he is owned in Vir-County, North Carolina. The owner or hirer is hereby no tified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

HEAD QUARTERS

For OFFICER'S FATIGUE SHIRTS.

ONE HUNDRED UNIFORM SHIRTS, at Oct. 1.

August 28, 1861.

TAKEN UP

COX, KENDALL & CO. March 20 1861.

BLACK DOESKIN, BLACK CLOTHS, at BALDWIN'S.

Some years since quite a speculation was got up in connection with this harbor, upon which it was in contemplation to establish a Navy Yard. A Brunswick is at stake to look to themselves in the very best way be known that the people have come to this conclusion City Company was organized in New York and some they can. shrewd ones, Thurlew Weed, of Albany, among them, contrived to forestall the government in getting possession of the contemplated site of the proposed Navy and making money, suppose for a moment that submis-Yard. Of course a fubulous price was asked for it.

We presume that the main object of the Federal government in seeking to obtain possession of Brunswick would be to have a station on the Atlantic coast South of Hampton Roads, at which their fleets could rendezyous, take in coal, or refit generally. They might get some timber and naval stores but not much cotton, even if the people were willing to forward it, which we do not think that they would be. Brunswick was to be stigmatised as cowardly and panic-stricken. This is so. things now is not the seeking or finding of offices, posithe Eastern terminas of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, but so far as we know that road has never are compelled to repeat that it is so. Ask the military have fallen to others and not to themselves. These dis-

We hardly know what the defences of Brunswick may be. We rather think that if they amount to anything they must be of recent construction, as we do not know of any stone forts there. The neighboring country is very thinly settled, and could not turn out any old State, but we want reciprocity—we want the "yelpers." When the chiefs cry out about party and large force for local defence, but we cannot bring our. State to show that she considers us not out of party spirit the "yelpers" squeak out "party backs." selves to believe that Brunswick is a place of sufficient her pale,—we like the Confederacy, and are making Pshaw! Some sort of independent journalism, with strategic importance to justify such an expedition as is sacrifices for it, but we want to be treated as citizens sense enough to know what is independence, nay, any said to be getting ready at the North, or as may even thereof. The only chance for this section, so far as we sort of independent journalism almost, is better than this have been aimed at some more important point.

It is hardly probable that the Northern papers tell the truth when they talk about twenty-five thousand control things, and of course, this is felt at Richmond. far as the principles for which they always contended troops being aboard a fleet destined for the South .-Twenty-five thousand troops, with ammunition, camp equipage, artillery, horses, and other necessities for service would require an enormous amount of transporta. tion, far more indeed than Lincoln's government can possibly command without wholly abandoning everything like an attempt even to blockade. Half of twenty-five to do so. thousand would make a formidable force if precipitated on an undefended point.

THE Mountain Eagle, published in Shelby, the county seat of Cleaveland county, has a pretty long and somewhat spicey article in relation to the election of Senators. The Eagle is rather too venomous. It accuses the Senators elect with lobbying in and about the Capitol. In this the Eagle does injustice to the gentlemen referred to. Mr. Dortch, as the speaker of the House of Commons, was strictly required to be about the Capitol, and Mr. Davis was not even in the State when he was elected, at least that is our impression .-As for the epithets, "scum," "highland terrapins," and the like, applied to the people of the East, they are simply foolish, and expose those using them, without inju-

: their borses were superior, and their arms tments of the finest description. He was proud of it. It was to be his pet. But one day this fine body went out to perform sundry evolutions at about two miles from the city, and they never came back .last heard of in General Hardee's camp, where they accidently found their way. If any one

believe. - Daily Journal, 28th.

Our feeler thrown out yesterday, pointing to a union th Carolina, elicited a pretty general expresinion, and this showed a coincidence with our views, so far, at least, as they indicated a feeling of restiveness under the queer treatment accorded to this part of the State; for in truth we can only remonstrate, we cannot change the status or political relations of this section of the State to the balance, or to South Carolina. We can, however, record emphatically our appreciation of some things, which deserve that such course should be pursued by our people. A vote such as we proposed, would be the most emphatic expression that we could give, and it might do some good.

We learn that the same barque was off the camp yes terday, but was out of sight at the latest date. The wind was about South, and quite fresh.

The troops have all changed their location, or will have done so by Monday .- Daily Journal, 28th.

PRECAUTION .- Would it not be well for the Confede rate Government to see to having the soldiers of the army vaccinated. Small Pox is generally more prevalent and fatal in the winter than at any other season, and a general vaccination in time may save many valu-

WE PUBLISH IN ANOTHER COLUMN, by request, a commu clusions, nor to controvert them; but it is well-written, and we believe expresses the views of many of our respectable merchants. It is one side of the question. We shall to morrow or next day publish the other side.

OUR PILOTS .- We understand that the names of the pilots decoyed off by the Lincolnite vessel already alluded to as having been prowling around our coast are George Bowen and J. J. Puckett.

It is due to the Smithville and Confederate Point pilots to say, that although not educated men, they are generally intelligent, more so than their avocation would lead those unacquainted with them to suppose. Without claiming for the Cape Fear pilots any extra patriotism, we may claim that they are about as good as their neighbors, and as patriotic as most men.

MR. BARR, whose arrest was made in Kentucky few days since, as appears in our telegraphic reports, was the Louisville telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press of the Confederate States. Owing to his arrest the press has received no reports from Louisville for several days. Mr. Pritchard, the head of the arrangement, passed through here last night to make other arrangements, which, as soon as completed, will enable the press to receive its regular dispatches from which paper must go to press at a certain time, is a number of fine workmen have heen sent down to Willed the press to receive its regular dispatches from the little too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too make inconvenience, but for an Editor to be bored incessant-swords and muskets. The Examiner ages to receive its regular dispatches from number of fine workmen have heen sent down to Willittle too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too much. We hope our Editor will be spared little too make inconvenience, but for an Editor to be bored incessant-swords and muskets. The Examiner ages to receive its regular dispatches from number of fine workmen have heen sent down to Willington to commence operations.

| Ordnance | S144,089 32 | Ordnance | S26,103 33 | Ordnance | Ordnance | S26,103 33 | Ordnance | ville being evidently in the hands of the Federals—no more Southern news agents will be allowed to remain in Mr. Webb, Front Street, has some quite fine ones for more attention devoted to that than to muskets. A

We are now aware of our folly. We make no more sition to any of her fair rivals.

We now, deliberately, and with the knowledge of other responsible parties, say that if North Carolina the people, no doubt with too much justice in many

home or at Raleigh, or at Fayetteville, getting salaries to be a recommendation. sion, or the remotest, idea looking to submission, has corously displayed by some at a most inopportune period ever been entertained by a man or a woman here - we cannot but perceive that a good deal of the news-

informed of what will not be done. We all love the the denomination given to such affairs by Smollett, of now be at sea. When the blow falls it will be found to can see, is in union with South Carolina. From all sort of thing. we can see, hear or learn, we are looked upon with dis. | So far as we understand the Democrats of this secgust by our State government, and by all parties who tion, they are no less Democrats now than formerly, so We think South Carolina could and would see us out, are concerned. But they believe that under the constiand would exert some influence in our behalf with the tution of the Confederate States all their rights are se-Confederacy. We say all this with pain, but we say cured, so far as is possible by any merely written conit in all sincerity, because we think it needs to be said, stitution. They see no immediate necessity for any

> Well now, New Hanover, with ten to eleven thousand ty from differences of opinion, at least as to construcwhite population, has some seventeen companies in ser- tion) will spring up resistance to such attempt or supto fifteen hundred soldiers in the field. The town of Wilmington borrowed one hundred thousand dollars of opposing sides will be opposing parties. All this vice. Of her actual white people, she has some fourteen posed attempt. This will present an issue—a point in Wilmington borrowed one hundred thousand dollars from the banks for war purposes. The county also pledged her faith for a similar amount. Her people, the party weeds of the party weeds of the party weeds of the old Union.
>
> We would gain.
>
> A Tog came up during the night and dropped anchor near the Virginia side, withe gallant Commander of No. 2.
>
> B sttery (Capt. Kenned) thought he would gain.
>
> A Tog came up during the night and dropped anchor near the Virginia side, with e gallant Commander of No. 2.
>
> B sttery (Capt. Kenned) thought he would gain.
>
> Or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two for her impudence, but failed in doing her any dament or two failed both in town and county, have given with a liberality growth, especially of the party weeds of the old Union remarkable for its generosity, and for its unanimity,- into the fresh soil of the new Confederacy than we can old Unionists and old Secessionists vieing with each reasonably avoid. We wish to do the best we can in other. Elsewhere this conduct would be appreciated, the position in which we find ourselves and our State. In North Carolina, or at least at Raleigh, with all par- We do not refer to matters connected with party histies, it is tut !-tut-ed and Poo-poo-ed!

Brunswick, Columbus and Onslow to open polls on the ing history. THE Norfolk Day Book, of Thursday, mentions a re- first Wendesday in November, or sooner, so as Gen. McClellan had been shot accidently in to find out what the people of their respective counties its own ranks, the Democratic party carried the State Washington, while attempting to quiet a think of matters and things, the tickets to be endorsed for the Breckinridge electors by a clear majority against ball entered his head, but did not produce "For Separation," "Against Separation." Why all opposition. Ate Lincoln, however, was elected. instant death. We hardly think the report amounts to should not old Duplin, Bladen and Sampson also speak

WE UNDERSTAND that Captain Howard is succeeding remarkably well in raising his troop of Uavalry. Although only commenced this week, it is now fully half made up, and out of good materials, a very large proportion of the Citizens' Mounted Guard, Captain Howard's former independent company, having joined, or rather remained, and some of them actually bought horses for some of their young friends in order that they might join. It is due to our German tellow-citizens to say that no class of men could have behaved better than they have done in connexion with this company. Not only have the majority of them who belonged to the Mounted Guard joined the company getting up for ac-We find an error in our leading editorial of vesterday. tive service, but they have used their means liberally We say that the County pledged her faith for a similar and patriotically-none more so-few have done as amount with the town. This is a mistake. The mag- well. We say this on good authority, and we think it istrates appropriated some twenty thousand dollars we right to make the statement, so that it may be seen that

> poison has not crossed the Potomac. By the way, let us ask respectfully, if there is any reason why the full company called for by Captain by events which precluded all thoughts of opposition, Howard should not be made up this week? It is really very much peeded. The good providence of God may by the equinoxial storms, save us from invasion for a few days, but the chances are two to one that this a right not to be proscribed and hunted down by those place is expressly aimed at by the Lincoln Government, and we must defend ourselves even if we " make a new

EVEN THE MOST SKEPTICAL must have been led to reflect upon the remarkably favourable seasons with which the whole South has been blessed in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.-Some may call it accident, and it may be accident, but such a succession of accidents in our favour is something out of the common course of events or even of accidents. Just take the present wind that blows as an instance. The Equinoxial storm has been deterred long beyond its usual time, so long indeed that many of us thought it was not coming at all. Now it is upon us, almost, as would appear, in answer to our earnest hopes and

WE have before us a specimen of Salt made on Masonboro' Sound, by Messrs. Morse & Wilkin on, from brine taken from the Sound. It is not bleached, but appears to be a very nice article, and a gentleman well posted on the subject informs us that it is excellent county. He represents the health of the Regiment as

We do not know exactly the cost of production, but ve do know enough to authorize us in saying that it can be produced, and will be produced along our sounds at rates low enough to ruin some of the miserable speculators in Richmond and Petersburg, who bring undeserved discredit on the whole Jewish name. We bid the enterprise God speed! if on no other account.

WE are assured that an important proposition has been made to our Safety Committee by a gentleman who, we have reason to believe, is fully able and determined to carry out his part of it, should it be accept. ed by the Committee. We see no reason why the experiment should not be tried. Of course we do not feel at liberty to say what the proposition is.

Some things can be endured even if they afford one

We had supposed, once at least, that we were in Charles the Second—that he settled a dispute about firm the rumor of any fleet off New Inlet or the main North Carolina, a State of the Confederacy. This precedence between some rival beauties of his court, by bar. The two vessels which have been hovering around paper was once foolish enough to suppose that appeals announcing the rule that the oldest should go first. Then are still off, and are evidently blockading. directly made to the State and indirectly made to the did beauty put on the charms of retiring modesty, and Confederate Government might amount to something. each become only too anxious to yield the foremost po-

The present acramble for precedence and position, for office and emolument, of which complaint is made by cares nothing or next to nothing for this part of the cases, might be narrowed down, or at least a solution of State, and the Confederate Government, taking its cue the points involved be arrived at by the adoption and from those who have really ruled the roast at our State promulgation of some such rule as that referred to above. Capital for months past, takes the same position, it be- Let it be known that the least fit shall take precedence hooves those whose life, liberty, property, nay whose all in seeking office and pressing his own claims. Let it and mean to judge by this standard, and then, perhaps, What is that? Let none of those who have staid at modesty may become fashionable, and self-praise cease

While we know that this thirst after office is inde Nothing of the kind. But the following is the truth :- paper growling upon the subject is no better than the We see that no matter who is placed here and no offspring of that party spirit which it pretends to attack matter what his requisitions may be they are Poo! - Nay, in truth, it is worse, it is the mere venom of cerone who does not agree with you. If the plan proposed by you is feasible, let us ascertain by vote the views of our fellow-citizens, and quickly, too, less the dead should come Pooled at Raleigh, and, consequently, they are Pool- tain "outs" against certain "ins"-of men who have Pooled at Richmond. The banner County of the State sought as much as any men and received as much as in contributions of men—of money—of everything—is most men, and whose great and real cobjection against to life again, "buy us out, and burn us up, by way of savwill ming Ton. We had hoped to be able to say it was not so, but we tions, and emoluments, but that these desirable things commandant of this section—ask the Mayor of our plays of hunkerism or hankerism are comparatively rare and Ready Boys of Ouslow county, North Carolina, town who is the Chairman of our Safety Commit- beyond the limits of the "Metropolitan" presses, which this being about (500) five hundred men, that have left tee. Well, now, what do we propose? We have are essentially "organs." At some other points there the county of Onslow. The motto inscribed upon the seen what has not been done. We are pretty well are minor echoes. These echoes may be classed under Victory or Death.

There is very little doubt that this point is aimed at. attempt, (and we cannot flatter ourselves with immuni-

tory in this State, otherwise than as matters of history There is no law upon the subject, we know; but we which it may be necessary to bear in mind, in order to

> Last Fall, after a hard pull and in spite of faction in Then we felt in our bones that the thing was up, and with us, were denounced by some conch-blowers and forced to come forward—to drop their opposition to the policy of the States Rights Party, the same that met primarily in Goldsboro', and was to have met in Convention in Charlotte on the 20th May. They withdrew their opposition but did not abate their bitterness. We allude of course to the bitterness of disap-

Well now, a party largely in the majority at the if their compatriots at the North are against us. the Presidential election, waives party and consequently its own political supremacy. A party, again, which had been defeated in the spring, but conclusively vindicated also unites most cordially with all who had differed from it, and its members know no party but one, the State and the Confederacy. They only claim who, as we have already said, were forced to withdraw their opposition but contrived to retain all their bitterness. The history of the Convention and the Legislature affords a plentiful illustration of the working of

> We do not defend the action of every man who has been in office because he has been this, that or the other thing. There has been too much centralism and clique- a warm drink take boiling water and put a little milk ished because they have been longer friends of the Confederacy than some of their would-be punishers. We lager beer, and does you no harm, while the coffee fills do not want to know party at all. No not let the knowledge be forced on us.

that Wilmington will be troubled by the flotilla which is now secretly fitting out by the Yankees for the Southwishes. If preparation be of any use, it gives us time ern coast. We agree with the Express that it is very for preparation, for no Yankee fleet can make a descent likely, as we also do in its opinion that nothing will be upon our coast while this wind holds. We used, at this lost in the amplest preparation to repel an attempt to time of the year, to think, and think kindly, of the capture this place. The Express adds that "there are storm-tossed mariner, but now, we must confess that we other ways of approaching it (Wilmington) besides the welcome the storm, and care not how many Yankee river." So there are, and hence the necessity of prepcraft leave their bones to bleach upon Hatterss or aration at other points, and of a force to sustain any fixed or field batteries.

> We yesterday evening had the pleasure of meeting Captain Drysdale, formerly of this place, now in command of Company A, Third Regiment N. C. State Troops. The Captain's company was raised in Greene generally very good, the men having got through with

> the mumps, measles, and so forth. They are waiting on the Potomac to see what they shall see, and do-all that men can do when they can get a chance.

that Col. Thomas, well known for his brilliant exploit in the capture of the Steamer St. Nicholas, last June, had made his escape from Fort McHenry, and was on the disbursing agents; but it is known that the larger his way to this city, (Richmond.) The intelligence came part of this sum has been disbursed but the accounts had not come in to be audited. to us at a late hour last night, but, so far as we could make inquiry, was fully authenticated." We do hope ruary and March that the Examiner's intelligence may be fully authenti-

The Examiner is pleased to learn that another factory has just been started at Wilmington, N. C., under

ment of Messrs. Froelich and Estvan we should judge that city until the State is rescued from Federal tyranthe season. They are very acceptable for a hungry fine site with steam—not water—power has been se nv.

THE STORY is told of one of the English Kings-say THE VERY LATEST REPORTS from below do not con-

We regret to learn from Richmond that the health of President Davis is quite feeble-very feeble indeed.

MESSES. FULTON AND PRICE:—We can but feel, in reading the article in yesterday's issue of your paper, great satisfaction. We coincide with you in your views, we feel and know that the interests of this portion of our State are of but "little consequence in affairs" of the State at large, and when we know of such remarks as have been given and when we know of such remarks as have been given utterance to by leading men in the State, such as "You are pauce stricken," scared, and that Wilmington is "not as much as the crossing of a T or dotting of an I, in the affairs of the State," we feel assured of our want of "consequence," and will vote yea on the question of "Secession." PLANTER.

MESSES. EDITORS: Permit us to express our hearty ap proval of your editorial of yesterday. We cannot but feel that we have no friends in our own State, and in expressing a willingness for this section to secede and claim the protection of that gallant State, Fouth Carolina, you reflect the sentiments of MANY MERCHANTS.

EDITORS DAILY JOURNAL :- You have doubtless many times before this echoed the sentiments of a large number of your readers, in an editorial, but your remarks in yesterday's issue met the views of a larger number of your I have heard it spoken of by many, and have not yet found

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24th, A. D. 1861. MESSRS. EDITORS-Gentlemen: Below is a list of Captain Berry's Volunteer Company, called the Rough flag presented by the Young Ladies of Haw Branch, is

> Claud Berry Captain. Simon B Taylor, 1st Lieutenant. Dr C G Cox. 2d

O. Sergeant.—H W Humphry 1st, Brinson Venters 2nd, E B Sanders 3rd, E B F Coston 4th, J L 2 Langley 5th.
Corporals.—T A Williams 1st, Willis Shepard 2nd, Robert

George 3rd, John Brown 4th.
Privates. - D F Argan, W S Alphin, Wm Alphin, Wm Ambrase, D.J. Ball, Elijah Ball, Lightbourn Basden, W.B. Basden, Bryan Basden, Asa Basden, B.F. Basden, R. W. Brown, L.T. Brown, Andrew Bryan, Eli Cox, William T. Cox, E M Caston, Z M Caston, J W Caston, Wm Cavanaugh, Bryan Craft, Jno Canada, Cason Caps, J W Dawson, A F Edwards, N Enbank, F M Fountain, L N Feutral, Rufus Parror, Edwin Foster, William Fester, B Feutrel, leath, Charles Humphrey, Daniel Humphrey, Frank Henderson, J. H. Henderson, H. A. Hunter, L. T. Horn, O. W. Horn, S. Hernby, Wm. Herrit, E. Jarman, Job Jarman, Jas Jarman, Willoughby Jarman, W Q Jones, James Kincy, Amas Kincy, George Kelum, George Littleton, James H Littleton, Lovart and these are times in which kid gloves cannot be used, and we do not intend to use them. We cannot afford to do so.

They see no immediate necessity for any distinctive organization to quard against any infraction until such infraction to do so.

There is very little doubt that this point is aimed at.

They see no immediate necessity for any distinctive organization to quard against any infraction until such infraction to distinctive organization to quard against any infraction distinctive organization to quard against any infraction morten, Wm A Murray, Starky McGuven, William Norris, Itanier, Bryan Mills, DJ Mills, John Mashborn, Leonard Morton, Wm A Murray, Starky McGuven, William Norris, Itanier, Bryan Mills, DJ Mills, DJ

BEATQUARTERS 3D INFANTRY N. C. S. T.

age, before she got out of reach. She like to run her wheel off, she was in such a hurry to get away.

We have heard a good deal of firing up about Arlington Heights to-day. The nights and mornings are very cool now, and some one said they saw frost this morning—it was plenty cold enough for it. The people at home will have remember us this winter, or some of us will suffer. We buried another man to-day, Private Lettleton, Company C. In haste, yours,

According to previous notice, a number of citizens of Tedhesda,, the 25th inst.
On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., James Dickson was salled to the chair, and John J. Whitehead appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few remarks.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty-five delethis Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for the Confederate States of America; and the following ersons were appointed—viz:
Bryan W. Herring, W. E. Hill, Joel Loftin, Daniel Kornegay, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Luther L. Lottin, James G. Branch, B. Whitfield, B. K. Outlaw, Grady Outlaw, Stephen M Grady, Jacob Smith, Thomas Hall, Gibson Sloan, W. Bradham, Benj. Lamer, Gibson S. Carr. Gabriel Boney, William B. Ward, David H. Williams, J. B. B. Monk, Dr. C. H. Harris, Abner M. Faison, Isham R. Ezzell, Halsted Bour den; when on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Jacob W. Taylor, it was Resolved, That the Wilmington Journal, Newbern Pro gress and Goldsboro' Tribune, be requested to publish these proceedings.

JAMES DICKSON, Ch'n.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Sec'v. CAMP "Howe," VA., Sept. 24th, 1861 Messrs. Fulton & Price :- Last night we saw a tremen ous fire up the river, and we supposed it to be Alexandria ired again at a little tug this afternoon-she fired six or eigh times at us but with no damage. We will give them a drub-bing the first thing they know, if they don't quit their impu-

VALUABLE RECIPES .- TO CHEAPEN BACON .- Pen up your old cows, oxen and steers, give them plenty of corn nd fedder for two months-kill them and put them down with salt, and you will find the price of Bacon will trouble you less than it ever did before. For pariculars, see Virginia Housewife.

To CHEAPEN COFFEE. - Don't use the stuff. There

isn't one cook in five hundred who ever did any thing else than abuse it. Some of the papers are recommend ing substitutes-parched beans, peas, rye, bread crusts, acorns, &c., &c. Swamp mud will blacken water just as effectually, but neither of them will make coffee, any more than chalk will make cheese. If you must have ism about. But neither do we want to see men pun- and sugar in it. Compared with what is called coffee, in nine cases out of ten-it is the nectar of the gods to your stomach with mud banks and shoals, against which the bark of buman life is often wrecked. The greatest humbug in the world, as commonly understood and THE Petersburg Express has very little doubt but practiced, is coffee! Think of paying forty cents a pound for charcoal to embitter and blacken the water ou drink. The practice should be suppressed by the Board of Health, if there were no war to do it.

All the foreign luxuries, whether of diet or dress, will rive us no kind of concern, if we learn to do without them-which can be done in a few days. The only trouble is salt; and to think that salt should

be scarce and high with the great Atlantic brine tub on our borders, is a reflection upon the intelligence and enterprise of the Confederate States. If a planter, iving beside a lake of expressed cane juice, should lament over the scarcity of sugar and syrup in his family, there would be but one response: "You infernal fool, go get a kettle and boil down some of that cane juice." Ditto a people, living beside a salt pond and too lazy to boil down or otherwise evaporate the water. The salt business is a bad spot on the Confederate States.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

copy from the official report of the Military Secretary to the Governor, a condensed statement of the moneys expended on account of the war, and purchase of arms and killed, it is thought, fifteen. The Richmond Examiner of yesterday morning says by the late Gov. Ellis, from the first of July, 1861, to the 20th of September, inst., together with a tabular that Col. Thomas, well known for his brilliant exploit statement of the amounts expended for the various Anderson's Brigade were in Colonel Maney's Regiment,

There appears to be a large amount in the hands of

accounted for.....

Latest by Mall.

The Norfolk Day Book says that a member of the North Carolina Regiment, while in a delirious state, jumped from one of the windows of the Naval Hospital day before yesterday, and sustained injuries from which he has since died.

Wm. Lamb, Esq., of Norfolk, and formerly editor of the Argus, has been commissioned Brigade Quartermaster, and ordered to report for duty in North Carolina. It is significant that the newspapers of Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati, are calling upon the Lincoln Government to fortify those cities in view of the possible approach of the rebels. What a curious commentary upon the people who were but six weeks ago talking of overrunning the South with the cohorts of Abo-

THE DAHLGRENS -- BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER .-The inventor, Com. Dahlgren, commands the navy-yard at Washington, and is making strong efforts to fit out a great naval expedition which, it is very likely, will first impinge on Ship Island and the adjacent Mississippi coast. The State of Mississippi has a respectable force under the command of Brig-Gen. Dahlgren, the brother of the Commodore. The latter is manufacturing guns for Lincoln, while the General has furnished the drawing for which the Dahlgren is now cast in New Orleans, Gretna, Natchez, Memphis, and elsewhere .-Brother against brother; but the Mississippi brother does not seek out the brother in Washington to destroy him; it is the Northern brother who pursues with deadly aim the Southern brother.

The Navy Department has, as yet, received no advices of the departure or other movement of the enemy's vessels in Hampton Roads. All was reported quiet on the Peninsula .- Richmond Examiner.

ANOTHER MILITARY TRAIN THROWN THROUGH A BRIDGE-FIFTY KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18 .- Last night a train containing a portion of Col. Torchen's Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, while passing the bridge near Huron, Indiana tell through into the river. It is believed that the bridge was weakened by some malicious secessionists. The cars contained two hundred and fitty men of Companies E F. G. and I, the latter two being the

principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, was killed, and about thirty dead bodies were taken out. More are

still under the wreck. A train is now on its way hither with ninety-two wounded. The impression at the bridge is that from forty to fifty have been killed. It is also the impression that the bridge has been tampered with by some malicions or traitorous persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high from the water, and had only lately been inspected.

We are informed that on the 14th of September, Mr G. M. Emack, of Prince George county, Maryland, was arrested by a party of Sickles' Brigade, and carried before Gen. Walker, commanding the Brigade, during the sickness of Sickles. Seizing an opportunity, he suddenly drew his knife and stabbed Waiker twice, mortally wounding him. He was then fired upon by the soldier who was guarding him, who fortunately missed him .-He then struck at the soldier, cutting off three of his fingers. Mr. Emack rushed by the rest of the guard. and continuing his flight succeeded, after a toilsome journey, in reaching the Potomac and crossing into Virginia, and is now at Ashland near this city. It is said that Gen. Walker has died of his wounds.

Richmond Enquirer, 27th inst. A SKIRMISH AT COLUMBUS .- The Memphis Appeal

of the 24th instant, says: By passengers direct from Columbus, we have intelligence of a skirmish between detachments from the contending forces, which resulted in the discomfiture of the Federal troops, on Sunday last. Portions of the commands of Captain Hill and Haywood's cavalry comanies, while on a scouting expe the Confederate lines, discovered a Federal company of infantry, upon whom they made a charge, driving the enemy from their position with a loss of six killed and wounded. The Confederates had one horse killed. The fray occurred about two miles above Columbus.

Both parties are establishing pickets between the two points, Cairo and Columbus, and skirmishes will necessarily be of frequent occurrence. Our information is. that our troops are anxiously seeking every opportunity for a fight with the Hessians, regardless of odds, and their ardour is with difficulty restrained. They have been anxiously seeking the ice, but thus far been compelled to content themselves with comparatively insignificant frays. Everybody is in the best possible spirits for the fight, when it does come.

THE LATEST FROM KENTUCKY .- Our latest advices from Tennessee report that the Lincolnites, under Gen. Sherman, of Ohio, have possession of Moldrough's Hill. It is supposed Sherman has a force of about 2.500, a portion of which had reached Moldrough's Hill at last accounts. What the intention of the enemy is, is not known. It seems Gen. Buckner has not regarded Moldrough's Hill as a strategetic point, and consequently did not invest it, as he was amply able to do. Richmond Examiner.

Engagement on the Potomac\_Two Federal Vessels

official channels, of an engagement on Wednesday beof depredations on the Maryland side. If we ever gethold of him we will deal roughly with him.

Truly yours, &c.,

Truly yours, &c., for the purpose, it is supposed, of making a reconnoissance. The action occurred off Evansport-some distance above Acquia Creek-where a powerful battery of rifled cannon has been constructed (as the enemy have now reason to know,) under the command of Gen. Holmes. Our fire was opened from the " masked battery" upon the vessels, n mid channel, with terrible effect. Two of the steamers were crippled, being towed away as the enemy were hauling off. The loss of life is not stated.

The point where the enemy encountered our battery is understood to be one of the most commanding on the river, being a high bluff of crest of ground between two creeks, which are tributary to the Potomac. It commands the channel of the river point blank.

Richmond Examiner, 27th inst. Engagement of General Anderson's Brigade with

derson's Brigade:

the Enemy. The Nashville Union publishes the following extract from a letter from Capt. Thomas H. Bostick, of the Seventh (Col. Hatton's) Regiment, in Gen. S. R. An-

We expected a battle last Thursday, and did have a little brush, but the bad condition of the roads defeated our whole arrangements. I have not time or paper now to give you the particulars; will do so hereafter. Only two of our regiment was wounded-one was a nember of Captain Anthony's company, and the other of Captain Baber's. Baber's man was shot by a picket as we passed through the woods. Captain Anthony's man was slightly wounded in the arm. He killed the man who shot him. In our brigade there were two killed, ten or twelve wounded, and two missing negroes. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodner lost his negro, supposed to have been captured. Colonel Maney's horse was killed, but he was not near him at the time.

Drs. Robinson and Fite were taken prisoners, but were recaptured by Donaldson's Brigade, and are now with us. Not one of my men werehurt. We do not know here how many of the enemy were killed, but suppose we must have killed fifteen or twenty, took eight prisoners, four horses and a wagon. One of our prisoners was a lieutenant. Donaldson took on another road sixtyseven prisoners, and killed seventeen. He lost one, and had none wounded. Loring took one hundred prisoners,

and that Gen. Loring had one killed and a few wound-

6,295 68 Intelligence of the most important and critical nature
269,003 63 has reached here from the seat of war in the West, by special express arrived yesterday evening. The news dispatch of intelligence from that quarter.

Meadow Bluff. He was accompanied by an escort of twenty men and three baggage wagons. On the Sunday following Gen. Lee proceeded to Wise's encampment, on the Big Sewell, and made a thorough reconnoissance of the position.

If rid upon us, but the shet fell short by a long bree it would be easy with our force bree it would be easy with our for

1 was known that Rosencraz had crossed the Gauley, and was making his way towards our lines. It was reported that he had crossed the Gauley at Hughes' Fergretak are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in. The truth is, our men are daily being brought in.

his march, crossing the river again at Carnefax (the cality of the late battle) and directing his movement towards Wise's position on the Big Sewell. Gen. Lee had taken four regiments of Floyd's

mand to reinforce Gen. Wise. The juncture of two forces would not, it is said, amount to more 5,000 men, and it had been determined to give bar the approach of the enemy. Roseneranz' force m timated at 14,000 men.

It was understood that the position of Gen. W exceedingly strong. The dispositions of the been made by Col. Henningsen; and it was hop would be able to check Rosencranz, notwithsh considerable superiority of his numbers. On Wednesday last General Floyd had pr patches to hurry up reinforcements on points route to Richmond. Col. Russell's Mississ

ment had arrived out, as had Col. Phillips' Le Battalion, 600 strong. At the time of the preparation of these d was reported in Gen. Floyd's camp that an engagen was reported in delice, or was in progress, between Gens. Lee and Wise and the enemy. Meadow I about fifteen miles distant from Wise's position action had taken place, or was being contested was not known or certainly anticipated at the liable accounts which have reached here throng

The "botel rumours" which were in circulate night are not subjects of notice, as we are satisfied we have the latest reliable advices which reached yesterday from the seat of war, and that they do contain any information of the result of an enga with the enemy.

If it should become necessary for our forces back from the Big Sewell, it is understood will do so upon General Floyd's position, whi to be impregnable, defended as it is, on one sid mountain bluff, and on the other by a cousid stream. Our forces, in the position now occ Floyd's command, could not be outflanked. command the Wilderness road and the Bo road, both of which connect with the pike and goan only passable approach to Lewisburg. Richmond Examiner, 27th

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 25th, 1861-P. W The command in Western Virginia has been devo

on Gen. Floyd, Gen. Wise having accepted another Nothing new from the camps.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26, 1861\_P w Passengers from Western Virginia this afternoon that Gen. Wise refuses to fall back, and expects a field y moment. It is also reported that two Federal steamers were upon to-day by our batteries on the Potomoc, and we completely riddled.

New Orleans, Sept 25th, 1861.
Col. Durrett and M. W. Barr, of Kentneky, have been rested and sent with ex-Gov. Morehead to the Jefferson

Penitentiary.

Judge Catron issued a writ of habeas corpus to their release, but the prisoners were removed to polis, Indiana, to prevent its execution.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI .- The Memphis Appear

last Sunday, says: Col. D. C. Cross reached here yesterday, direct from the camp of Gen. Hardee, at Pitman's Ferry, near the Missonri line, and about 175 miles distant fro a this cin Col. Cross reports that Gen. Hardee is in command of large force of well-armed and appointed men, whose miitary proficiency, under the strict discipline that he been maintained, is superior. They are abundanty supplied with munitions and provisions; are eager if the fray, and have the most unbounded confidence in their gallant commander and officers. When this of umn strikes, the blow will be an effective one. Col Cross visits our city on b

the service, and will return to his command SPLENDID DASH OF A CAVALRY COMPANY Democrat gives the following dashing feat of a capany detached from Gov. Wise's command on a spe Since the burning of Boons Court-House, a par erals again invaded the county, and seized Mr. wealthy merchant and grazier, residing near the Ka line, about twenty miles from the Court House, as an The vandals also possessed themselves of some fit Mr. Pack's fat cattle. On hearing this news dispatched two companies of cavalry from his Leg soon secured the release of Mr. Pack and his ity-two Federal prisoners and thirteen U is said by a reliable gentleman of this county, just

The Army of the Potomat ... Letter from the

section, that they drove the last Yankee hireling

writing from Camp Slocum, Munson's Hill. V the advance post of our army of the Po-This is the encampment of the second cor Washington Artillery. It is under the Capt. Rosser, C. S. A., and named by gen after the First Lieutenant, Cuth. Slocum. Washington. From it can be seen the city town and adjacent country, the Federal lington Heights, Shuter's Hill, Fort Ellsworth, whole line of the Potomac, from the Great Falls ! low Alexandria. From almost every position al presented one of the most charming in the distance, to the right is the city of only the Capitol distinctly seen, while still right is the Navy Yard, near which are an al steamers, one of them apparently with the steam Further down through the opening between A Heights and Shuter's Hill, you get a glimpse of the riding at leisure in the Potomac, altog beautiful sight. Directly above this, on the height yond Washington, a house is to be distinctly seen will

al Intelligencer. The chain of hills, of which this is one, very strong defensive position in front of Aring Heights, between three and four miles distant. Ont right is Mason's Hill from which can best be seen Fo Ellsworth, Alexandria and the Lower Potomac. In centre is this, Munson's Hill, which takes its name from a residence near by. On the extreme left, and bey the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, is Hall's H place said to be well enough known to the fast men Washington, and especially the officers of the Northe army. In all the three elevations make a crescel about six or seven miles in extent, completely the whole ipner line of hills known as Arlington Hel and Shuter's Hill. When well fortified it will con tute a very strong line of defence. At present principally held by the unceasing vigilance and strong arms of our brave troops, who are daily being reinforced The whole Northern army, indeed, could not drive then out of it now.

yardss from each other. Sometimes they approach within the distance of 100 yards, but that is only it the purpose of getting a good shot, and it is always done with caution. For the most part they lie be fences, houses and barns or conceal themselves in skill of wood with which the whole country is chequered When behind fences they protect themselves by earthworks, which the rails serve to support. bouses or barns, they cut loopholes, through which the fire. Altogether it makes rather busy and exciting work. As I passed along about a mile of our pick yesterday, occupying with the delays and return about an hour, some hundred shots must have been fined o both sides, principally with Minie rifles. The shot however, were said to have been more numerous that morning than usual, on account of the appearance of the our party, who made a good target. Very few of the shots, however, could be called good ones, if they were

The pickets of the two armies are now about 3

In the course of our passage along the lines we ticed one fellow creeping up near a cedar tree, not multiple than one hundred yards distant. We discovered him however, in good time, just before he got his piece la ed, and one of the pickets near by got a shot at his Whether he hit him or not cannot say, but he did not make his appearance with a Minnie rifle. during our stay. Shortly after Captain Rosser gare shot a stealthy fellow hidden behind a snake fellow rather leaning on it. He came down like a black before a fowling piece. Subsequently, as we passed the open road, after we had left the field, a party of h or five came out, some three hundred yards distant, damage with all their shooting. Only one of our manage with all their shooting. Only one of our manage with all their shooting. Only one of our manage with all their shooting. Only one of our manage with all their shooting. It was known that Rosencraz had crossed the Gauley, pickets. Our men, on the contrary, have killed many not was making his way towards our library to making his way to making his w